

# **I. ATTITUDES**

## **A. Education**

### **1. Secular**

#### **a. Elementary, Higher (High School and College)**

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 8, 1926.

### EDITORIAL ON EDUCATION

In the carrying out of my various duties, I occasionally have to make use of the surface lines to convey me from place to place. It was on one of these excursions, that I chanced to meet an acquaintance and naturally we began to chat about this, that, and the other thing. After having come to a rather definite agreement about the state of the weather, and having disposed of such major problems as the conditions of the roads and the quality of the street car service, we drifted to less important topics. One statement of my fellow passenger struck me with much force. He said rather boastingly: "I ain't done no readin' since I was taken' out of the sevent' grade and set to work." He intimated, upon further questioning, that now he sometimes managed to glance over the headlines of the newspapers, but that further "learnin' was not for him." I sympathized with the man. I have myself been unable to get the education I desired. But due to the sacrifices and idealism of my parents I have been able to secure, at least, some training, meager though it may be. I sympathized with my companion for I could realize, in a small way, what he missed. He was blind



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 8, 1926.

to so many beautiful things in nature; his mind was closed to so many truths of God's revelation; he was compelled to live almost on bread and water alone. The most tragic of all was, that he felt that his condition could not be bettered, that he was past the "learning" stage. For today it is more true than ever before, that is never too late to learn. To be sure, circumstances do not permit everyone to attend our schools and colleges, but there are so many agencies existing to-day that enable one to acquaint himself with the arts and sciences during his leisure hours. Our sturdy fore-fathers, though they were hard-pressed with the care and toil of eking out a bare existence, yet found time to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the best that was in religious literature. And now the working day is shorter and the opportunities for advancement are much greater. There are the bookshops selling books and periodicals for prices within reach of us all.

There are the libraries with their priceless store open to all, so that "he who runs may read." There are the correspondence courses, sponsored by institutions of every kind. There are the night schools offering courses on every imaginable

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 8, 1926.

subject. These opportunities are open to all who wish to take advantage of them, quite different from the class systems that exist in European countries and are, most fortunately, almost non-existent here. I think it is our duty to make use of the many opportunities offered us to train our God-given minds. We should not permit the field of our intellect to lie dormant. It is encouraging to notice, that among the thousands who make use of the evening schools of our city, there are also a few of our young men and young women. But can not we ourselves do something along this line? The Union of Christian Schools is planning to give correspondence courses dealing with normal training. Why should this work not be extended? Our Mission Training School has for some years now, offered evening classes on various subjects aiming at preparations for missionary work, and many are taking these courses. That is a step in the right direction. Sometime ago I overheard one of the Christian High School teachers (I think it was the Professor of Science) speak of having evening classes in the high school building on whatever subjects might be in demand. And why not? The building is there; the equipment is there; and I am sure that the teachers would be willing to add to their present heavy load -

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 8, 1926.

one or two evening classes per week. If the plan is worthwhile it could be carried out now. Perhaps the new Principal, when he has had sufficient time to acquaint himself completely with local conditions, can take this up with the faculty and the Board.. For we all must do our share in helping those who, though they have been prevented by circumstances previously, are now doing their best to better themselves intellectually so that they may assume a more influential position in the complex life of which they form a part.

S. C. Ribbler.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 29, 1910.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

### GENERAL NEWS

Mr. H. H. Van Meter, superintendent of the evangelization work of the Christian Endeavor Union, has formulated a petition to be submitted to the Supreme Court of Illinois. The petition asks for a reconsideration of the decision, whereby the Bible and religion are banished completely from the public schools.

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DUTCH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Onze Toekomst, Oct. 15, 1909.

## EDUCATION IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

P.1. - Just how good the instruction in our public schools (not only the ~~grade~~ schools, but also the "high schools") is, was again revealed this week when the freshmen of the Northwestern University, were subjected to a spelling examination. Everyone so it seems, had his or her own method of spelling.

The following are some of the words and the way they were spelled by some of them: Accessible - Excessable. Irregular - Earegular. Counterfeit - Counterfit - Counterpheet. Apprentice - Apprentage, Aprentis. Magazine - Magazeen, Magazene. Plumage - Plumnage, Plumeage, Plumaeg. Anthracite - Anthreesite, Anthrisight. Intelligence - Entelegance, Intelegence. And these examples are by no means exceptions. Similar tests in former years have proved, that at least fifty per-cent of all the students at Northwestern are poor spellers. And because the students hail from different States and in some cases have studied at some well known institutions of learning, we must take it for granted that the general method of teaching is faulty, for if it were good, it would bring better results.

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DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onzetoekomst, Apr. 23, 1909.

A DEPLORABLE CONFESSION

Miss Grace Reed, principal of the Drake School, said in a speech before the Catholic Woman's League in the Assembly Hall of the Fine Arts Building, that a banker **had** asserted the following: "During the last 5 years I have been able to hire graduates of the public High schools only as errand boys, simply because they do not understand the art of Arithmetic and none of them can read, write or spell fluently.

**This** proves conclusively that the value of education in our public **schools** is far below that of our Christian schools for our practical every-day life.



Onze Toekomst, Oct. 25, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

## EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

If people have the idea that education in our public schools is neutral about religion, they must take the trouble to read the opinion of President Schneider of the Board of Education, the man, under whose care children's education is trusted, who speaks about the Bible as a book unsuitable for children and as a dangerous book for young boys whose intellect is not completely developed.

A person who dares to express himself in this manner is by no means neutral.

No wonder that the influence of such "neutral" education can be observed in the pupils and that everyone is complaining that the present youth is leading a more undisciplined life than any previous generation.

Where children are educated in the belief that religion is good only for old women and drudges, it is natural that they lose all respect for parents, authorities, law and order, when they reach maturity.

Our opinion is that Christian and social virtues are the consequences of Christianity. Where the last is ousted the first of course will disappear.

Onze Woekomst, November 23, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

It is getting worse, you may be a supporter of public instruction or not, but if you approve the actions of our School Board, you must be a jack ass, a nit-wit, or a lunatic. To Dr. James. F. Chvatal, a member of the committee on school management, which has control of instructing personel, it was the limit. He simply refused to serve as a member of the Committee, because at the meetings there was nothing done but talk. To quote his own words: "The committee gathers at 4 p.m. and talks, talks, and talks, until every one is hungry and then keeps on talking, until it is time for evening - tea. And when it is all done, then what has the committee accomplished? It speaks for itself that they love to talk and enjoy it, but such a Democratic talkfest is too much for me. I have enough of it." It is possibly superfluous to say that this committee has a chairwoman instead of a chairman. It is Miss Jane Adams, who is responsible for those coffee-katches. But that is not all. The daily papers have been filled lately about the new "benefit plan", by which the instructing personnel gets increases in salary, not through being higher grade, but as the result of longer service. Naturally there is also a woman in this play. It is Margaret Haley, who took the initiative here. They called in aid of the Chicago Federation of labor, to help her in the re-organization of the "school - system", and as this concerned the introduction of union methods in the school system, this aid was soon available.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, November 23, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Under the so - called Haley plan, introduced by Trustee Post, the instructing personnel is divided in two classes, satisfactory and unsatisfactory.

As long as an instructor is not scratched off the satisfactory list and is not fired on account of that, regardless of how little knowledge he shows, his salary is raised from year to year, until the maximum is reached. The task of calling a teacher unsatisfactory, becomes through this, dangerous for the principal, who is responsible for them. And a principal, who has the courage to brand a member of the instructing personnel as "unsatisfactory" may prepare himself against a "strike" or "slugging". The result will be, that as long as a teacher, pays his or her monthly contributions to the union those teachers will stay on the list of the "satisfactory". For this the "union" will be responsible. If this is not playing with the interest of education, then we do not know. When a union card is sufficient evidence of the skill of a teacher, and is sufficient proof to assure the increase of their salaries, then the citizens of our city should ask themselves, whether or not they entrust their children in dangerous hands.

L. Holstein.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**A. Education**

**1. Secular**

**b. Foreign Languages**



I A 1 b

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, November 18, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A PLACE FOR THE DUTCH LANGUAGE IN WIEBOLDT HALL UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Last week, a ceremony took place on the campus of the University of Chicago, namely, the breaking of a ground for the foundation of Wieboldt Hall, a building to be erected with money donated for that purpose by William A. Wieboldt, and which will be used for the study of foreign languages, - particularly the Germanic languages - Danish, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish. Groups of leading citizens, who represented these languages, were in attendance at the ceremony and sub-committees were formed to represent the Danes, Norwegians, Germans, Dutch and Swedes of the Middle West, to make the usefulness of the establishment as large as possible, and more money will be collected for that purpose. The Netherlands sub-committee consists of Judge Frederick De Young, D. C. Gordon, Dr. G. J. Hagens, Cornelius Teninga, (secretary-treasurer of the Germanic group) and John Vennema, Consul of the Netherlands in Chicago. Dr. Hagens of Englewood is

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, November 18, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

well known in the Middle West, coming from Pella, Iowa, and is a cousin to the Oggel family at Orange City. In connection with the agitation for preserving the Netherlands language and history among Dutch Americans, which has been going on in this paper, by the Rev. Van Dellen and others, is the erection of Wieboldt Hall which will be noticed by our people with more than common interest.



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DUTCH



Onze Toekomst June 20, 1923

### AN IMPORTANT DECISION

According to the daily papers, the United States Supreme Court, the highest court in the land, has recently made an important decision, namely, the language question in the lower grades of schools, a question in which many of us are interested. No less than five convictions in three different states were set aside by the Supreme Court and those who were sentenced were given a clean slate. These convictions were over the use of the German and Polish languages in the lower schools. The Hollanders, it seems, during and after the war, have nearly everywhere sacrificed their language and cowed down before lesser officials. The Germans and Poles in many places did not follow suit. Hence the arrests and convictions of German and Polish teachers in Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio. The Supreme Court has brought to naught all the convictions and its decisions were in accord with those convicted. The opinion of the Supreme Court finally gives the right to different religious organizations, and individuals, to teach religion and other subjects in languages other than English. This means that we can now



Onze Toekomst June 20, 1923

instruct in the lower schools in all the courses in Dutch or German or Polish or any other language. A courageous decision! Hurrah for American Liberty! May she live long. We are not for Dutch schools exclusively. That would not only be impossible, but it would be a crime against our children. It would be ungrateful to the land. It would be unpatriotic and therefore the American language should be first in our lower schools. But we do not want to be bullied and bulldozed by certain school boards who tell us how our children should be raised and what should be taught **them**. The Dutch have too much backbone for that. They want to be led and convinced, but not browbeaten. They want to be good Americans. They do not want to separate themselves from the nation. Instead, they want to share their gifts and blessings with the nation. But we will not throw our children head over heels into the maelstrom. The Dutch want their children to be as themselves and to maintain a spiritual tie with their ancestors, as long as the period of assimilation may last. They also want to leave to their children their spiritual treasures. In order to do this, they need as an instrument their own language. They wish their children to understand their language and to be able to give them the training of church and home





Onze Toekomst

June 20, 1923

as they have promised to God. That is why it is also a crime against parents who need the Holland language to raise their children, to take it from them, and most of them who come here are in advanced years and they need it whether they admit it or not, whether they are ashamed of the Dutch(as is often the case with that sort of people) or not. They need it to give to their children in the home a Christian and Calvinistic training. There is also another difficulty. There are many, especially if we deal with unwilling teachers, who say that they need all the time to teach English. My eldest son attended a German Christian school for several years. Since his second year, he has studied German. The children had to study hard and had homework every evening. At home the boy learned, through the maid who is largely responsible for his upbringing and also of his father, Dutch, and at school, German and English. Now in our Holland Christian school, his standing in English is 97½. Where there is a will, there is a way. We must become Americanized, without a doubt, with heart and soul, but we must also hold to our spiritual tie with our forefathers. I am therefore happy because of the



Onze Toekomst      June 20, 1923

decision of the Supreme Court. As an example of the arguments of the Supreme Court in its exceptional and interesting decision, we give here the main case that was brought before the court. A certain teacher in a parochial school in Nebraska by the name of Meyer, taught the children of his class in the German language. Meyer was convicted by the courts of Nebraska for the unlawful teaching of reading in the German language to a child of less than 10 years of age and who had not yet passed the eighth grade. The accused and the other convicted teachers with identical cases appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States on the grounds that instruction in this language was necessary to the child for its spiritual well-being. Appeal was also made to the 14th constitutional amendment, that is, it is unlawful to bereave anyone of his life, freedom or willbeing, without lawful due process of law. The Supreme Court ruled against the courts of Nebraska and agreed with Meyer that knowledge of the German language in itself was not detrimental, and that Meyer had the freedom to instruct in that language and parents have the right to teach their children thus. The high court upheld the right of the state to supervise teaching and to see that good Americans were made. In this we also agree with the court.

Van Lonckhuysen



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 31, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

A CHAIR IN DUTCH HISTORY, LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Purpose and History of the Movement

In a previous article, I made public the documents supplied to me by the Holland Society of Chicago for my personal information. The readers have gathered from these documents the attitudes of such men as Dr. Kuiper and Professor Bavinck on the subject of the establishment of a chair in Dutch History, language, and literature at the University of Chicago. Both of these men, it is evident from their writings, are heartily in favor of the movement.

And we can add to this that the most influential persons in every walk of life in Holland are of the same opinion, even Queen Wilhelmina, who indicated her favor toward it lately. And because it is to the interest of the Dutch in America, it is imperative to know what the purpose of this movement is, how it has progressed thus far, and how it can be brought to a successful conclusion.





Onze Toekomst, Mar. 31, 1911.

A few years ago, a committee consisting of members of the Holland Society in Chicago and of the General Dutch League went to the president of the University of Chicago. This committee presented to the president a petition which was the result of a great and noble movement over the entire United States, and which was signed by well-known men from every corner of the country. The Holland Society was so good as to give me a copy of the petition, as well as a complete copy of all signatures, plus a letter written by ex-President Roosevelt signifying his whole-hearted sympathy with the movement.

The petition is a masterpiece; written on eight folio pages, it is a credit to the composers and the signatories alike. At the start it was signified in good and plain language what was meant by the petitioners: "We, the undersigned, either of Dutch birth or descent, or sympathizing with all just causes which tend to promote a better knowledge of the Dutch nation, its history, art, literature, and language, among the American people, humbly petition you to establish a chair for the study of Dutch history, Dutch literature, and



Onze Toekomst, Mar. 31, 1911.

Dutch language at the University of Chicago, said chair to comprise also the existing subdivision of Dutch art of the Department of Art at the University." This is in short the entire purpose of the petition and of a movement which found favor among men of reputation over nearly all the United States.\* This purpose is now further clarified, and to this clarification is devoted the entire contents of the petition.

The meaning of this petition and its broad clarification should not be underestimated; we are convinced that, in future days, it will be protected as an important document in the history of the Dutch in America. The [falsehood of the] accusation often made against the Dutch, that they are too sectarian, too narrow-minded, too selfish, ever to be able to co-operate for a Dutch national purpose and much less to seek the best that the Dutch, with their glorious history, could do for the American nation, is clearly illustrated in the petition. The fact that nearly six hundred signatures are attached to the petition proves that the broad understandings inspired by national consciousness have not in the least been undermined by partisanship and sectarian





Onze Toekomst, Mar. 31, 1911.

frugality. When I, being in America only a couple of months, and having been introduced in most American circles, read the petition for the first time, it was as though a current of enthusiasm and love for the glorious past of our nation went through my soul. May it please God, I thought, to do right by the Netherlands in the great center of the American nation; so that, through all the good that has been accomplished by that nation, we may serve to a higher degree than heretofore and work as yeast within that great nation which is in the making between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

How boundlessly were men praised many times in this land, how often were they held up as examples and showered with love, men who could not conceivably rank with our Father William, with our De Ruyter, with our Rembrandt, with our Vondel, and with so many others.

Only on the first and most famous men of America, only on Washington and Lincoln, was the honor bestowed of being likened unto William the Silent by the best historians. And then consider that long line of great men in every





Onze Toekomst, Mar. 31, 1911.

walk of life who have played a role in the Netherland's glorious history, in all those fearful struggles of the people of the Low Countries to acquire freedom of religion, freedom of Protestantism for the entire world all those struggles to reach the highest point on the economic field and in the field of knowledge.

Is it not beautiful for the Dutch heart, for the American of Dutch descent, yes, for every genuine American, to know that a long line of earnest men are busy with a movement to make Dutch history, art, and literature better known in the center of American national life? To create a chair of learning for that purpose in one of the Dutch Colleges, either in Hope College or in the Theological School at Grand Rapids, would in a way be a superfluous luxury. There, Dutch History naturally plays an important role in the exclusive circle of the Dutch. But this was not the purpose of the movement and of all those men who have felt the inspiration of it. The inspiring thought with which those men were possessed did not point to a certain circle of our own people, but to the American nation and the blessing which is contained in the glorious



Onze Toekomst, Mar. 31, 1911.

past of the Netherlands as a people, encircling in its entirety all parties and elements in every walk of life where this nation has founded something noble and great.

There is a blessing for America in the history of every nation whose thousands of emigrants found a new fatherland within her borders, and it is the holy obligation of each nationality to actually pass that blessing, providentially entrusted to it, on to the American nation.

In this perspective there is laid a great and noble task upon the shoulders of the Dutch. The men who have signed this petition have felt it deeply. In the preamble of the petition we read: "They ask, as American citizens, that the deep lessons in the history of the Netherlands, the sonorous strength and majesty of the Dutch language, and the classic beauty of its prose and poetry, as well as the brilliant art of Holland and Flanders, be taught at your university. They ask, as American citizens, about this instruction, because they earnestly believe America needs such instruction, needs to know the example



Onze Toekomst, Mar. 31, 1911.

of her sister republic, and, as it becomes a great nation, needs the inspiration of the ideals and exaltation that flow from Dutch history, Dutch literature, and Dutch art."

It is clear that the men who signed the petition did not consider their task limited to only one great university in America. In every great center, in every great university, they would like to see a similar chair established, and Chicago, around which the greatest number of Dutch settlements were established, was chosen as their first objective.

Already we Hollanders have neglected too long this great role in America, and the task which rested upon our shoulders is in danger of being taken out of our hands. The names of Motley, Miss Putnam, Dr. Griffin and Alexander Young Barker say enough in themselves, and only recently a professor has called the meaning of "Vondel and Lucifer" the highest project ever to be brought forth by them.





Onze Toekomst, Mar. 31, 1911.

Have we Hollanders sunk so low and become so insignificant and powerless that we must give the handling of our own national history, national honor, and national glory to others;--give into strange hands a task which providentially rests on us?



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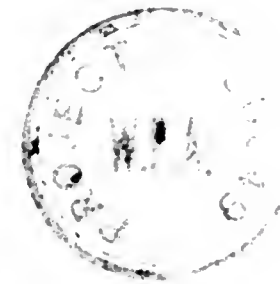
Onze Toekomst, Jan. 6, 1911.

# CHAIR FOR DUTCH LANGUAGE, HISTORY AND LITERATURE AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

Most of our newspapers have reproduced the article on the administration of the Chicago division of the General Dutch League, concerning a Chair for Dutch language, history and literature at the University of Chicago. This proves that the efforts to secure such a Chair of learning, are appreciated and that the idea is supported. Among the papers which have copied the article, we notice the Hella Weekly, The Nachter, De Vrye Hollander, De Gids, of Grand Rapids, and De Grondwet. The Gids, of Grand Rapids, a Christian weekly, dedicated to family, community and State, and undoubtedly one of the best edited Dutch newspapers in America, published the article with the following recommendations:

## A CHAIR OF LEARNING IN DUTCH

We may recall, however, that a couple of years ago, tremendous efforts were exerted in this direction. The Chicago Division of the General Dutch League





Onze Toekomst, Jan. 6, 1911.

sponsored this plan. Although it was unsuccessful at first, yet, it was not discarded by the trustees of the University of Chicago, and has once more come to the fore.

Now, however, conditions are much more favorable. The article concerning this matter, which we have copied from Onze Toekomst, can be read elsewhere in this paper. We supported these efforts two years ago, and we have not changed our opinion in the least. Our old Fatherland, with its glorious past and its present prosperity deserves a chair of learning for the aforementioned courses, at a university in our land. We know that in many circles, the importance of the Netherlands in the world's history is not known; "The Dutchman" is often talked about with contempt. It is even so in circles of Hollanders, who apparently do not know any better. The educated circles of America know better as may be distinctly perceived at the University of Chicago. Otherwise such a plan would have been ridiculed. Also those among us who are familiar with the works of Campbell and of Griffis, know better. We, here in Grand Rapids, still remember the work



Onze Toekomst, Jan. 6, 1911.

of Dr. Griffis. We do not know of any possible objections, especially when a man, like Dr. T. De Vries could occupy that Chair. It is natural that we would like nothing better, than to see this position always occupied in the future by a true Calvinist. Then, such a "Chair," could wield a great influence upon our Christian people. Whereas, the spiritual influence would be negligible if ever an unbeliever were to fill this Chair. Our people would not let themselves be swayed by such a professor, unless their faith becomes considerably weakened. The plan seems, to us, to be an excellent one. We hope that the necessary money, may soon be available. The rich life of Netherland's language; the significance of the principles of Christian freedom, and the treasures of Dutch knowledge and art, all these facts should be brought to light, for the good of our National American life.





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DUTCH

Onzetoekomst, June, 25, 1909.

[ PRESERVE THE NATIONAL TONGUE ]

A good example for the Hollanders was set by the French population of this city, last week. At a large meeting in which Mr. Elievezina was the principal speaker, it was strongly urged to speak the French language as much as possible. A- right it was pointed out, that to hold to the National character, it is in the first place necessary to keep up the mother-tongue, and that the best citizens of America are those who not only honor their fatherland, but also their mother-tongue.

Every Frenchman in America should become an American citizen and learn the English language, said the speaker, but let them at the same time safeguard their nationality and practice the French language, the traditional language of our fore-fathers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DUTCH

Onzetoekomst, Apr. 30, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROL 30275

### OUR VOCABULARY

According to one who was not afraid of counting and has counted all the words in the dictionary of Devries and Te Winkel, our Dutch language has no less than 48,798 words.

The letter Q, has the smallest amount of words namely 35, after which the letter Y, follows with 59. The letter C, has the largest number of words (5649), the letter A, following with 3360. Most of us use only a part of them in our every-day life.



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DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Onzetoekomst, Feb. 12, 1909.

TEACHING OF DUTCH CULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Mr. Oosterheert last week received the following letter from Dr. Judson, president of the University, which reveals that the agitation for a chair for Dutch learning is not dormant, but is probably nearer its fulfillment than we had dared to hope some time ago:

Worthy Mr. Oosterheert;

Your letter of January 25th, concerning the Dutch **Chair** of learning was handed to me by Dr. Goodspeed. As you well know, I am immensely interested in this subject. It should be well understood, **that** a part of the work which was proposed by the committee, is already being done by the University.

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DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 502/3

Onzetoekomst, Feb. 12, 1909.

The department of History and the department of History of art, are both favorable to the subject. At the present time, no specified work is being done in the Dutch language and literature. It will be a pleasure to me, as soon as the University, finances are sufficient, to add this work to the department of Germanic languages and literature.

We have no **doubt** some teachers, who are capable of doing this work, but at the present, all their time is occupied with the work that is now being done.

With recognition of the interest shown by the League I am yours,

Very truly,

Harry Pratt Judson.



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Onzetoekomst, Feb. 12, 1909.

A communication from the headquarters of the administration of the General Dutch League, located at Dordrecht, was sent to the Board of Trustees and University Senate, which read as follows:

We, the undersigned, Miss E. Baedle, president, National **Womans** Council, at Rotterdam, and associates, having discovered that a request has been made, by the Netherlanders in Chicago, for the establishment of a chair of learning of the Dutch language and literature and history at the University of Chicago, to the administration of that institution and, Realizing that the above request may strengthen the cordial feeling existing between America and the Netherlands and, **realizing** the great interest the above notice has arisen in all parts of our land, **the** 33rd Dutch Language and Literature Congress of August 25-28, held in the Academy-City of Leiden, a discussion for the establishment of the above mentioned chair of learning which was accepted by acclamation.

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DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Onzetoekomst, Feb. 12, 1909.

We approve the request of the Netherlanders in Chicago and express our wish that your administration may grant them the request. Signed at, Headquarters of the General Dutch League.

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DUTCH  
WPA (ILL.) PROJ 36275

Onze Toekomst, Nov. 20, 1908.

#### A CHAIR IN THE DUTCH LANGUAGE AT THE UNIVERSITY

Tuesday, November 17, the committee appointed by the Chicago Section of the General Netherland's League handed over the petition for a chair in Dutch language, history, and literature to the directors of the University of Chicago. As was mentioned before, the directors were already in possession of the petition, but without the signatures. Those signatures were handed over by the president of the committee, Mr. A. Vosterheerdt, with an appropriate speech, to the board of directors of the university.

Because of a series of unfortunate circumstances, many members of the committee could not be present. Mr. Jacobsma was absent because of illness, Mr. Vennema was in Washington, Professor Nollen had to give a lecture, and Consul Birkhoff likewise could not come.

The directors, however, were very much pleased with the petition, and assured the committee that financial difficulties were the only obstacle hindering the establishment of the requested chair.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Sep 4, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

#### GENERAL NEWS

Through the Chicago-Section of the General Netherland's League the petition for a Chair in the Dutch language, history and literature, at the Chicago **University**, shall be handed to the Board on the 15th of September.

The petition contains almost 1000 signatures of prominent Dutchmen from nearly all States of the Union.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 31, 1908.

### GENERAL NEWS

The Chicago Division of the General Netherlands League held a general meeting in the basement of the church on 14th Street. The purpose of this meeting was to obtain signatures on the petition for a Chair of the Dutch language, literature, and history at the University of Chicago, and to appoint a committee to deliver the petition to the university authorities.

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DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROI. 30275

Onzetoekomst, Dec. 13, 1907.

# A CHAIR FOR THE DUTCH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND HISTORY AT OUR UNIVERSITY

It is well known that the Chicago Section of the General Netherlands' League is trying to obtain a Chair in the Dutch Language, History, and Literature at the University of Chicago, and a prediction has been made in reference to it. The Chicago Section received from the Board of Directors at Dordrecht, Netherlands, the following letter:

To The Board of Directors of the Chicago Section:

Gentlemen;

In answer to your letter of September 14, at our Board of Directors meeting of October 23, we decided to inform you, that it is with the greatest of pleasure, we have taken ~~cognizance~~ of your efforts, to establish a Chair for the Dutch Language, Literature and History in the University of Chicago. We hope you succeed.



[ WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onzetoekomst, Dec. 13, 1907.

The first movement shall be of very great importance. If a Dutch teacher is appointed at one of the American Universities, then, through the great competition among the Universities, the others will follow. And as one nation has the right to show its civilization and principles in your country, then, it is by all means "The Netherlands".

With interest we are following your activities in this affair, and at all times we will be glad to hear the progress made in this matter.

Very truly yours,

By The Board of Directors,  
H. Kiewiet de Tonge, President;  
W. Dicke, Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onzetoekomst, Dec. 13, 1907.

A short contents of the petition which the Section of Chicago has brought into circulation to be signed is of the following effect:

To The Trustees of the University-Senate of Chicago;  
Chicago, Illinois.,

Gentlemen;

We, the undersigned, of Dutch origin, and who are in sympathy with the purpose of making the people of America acquainted with the Dutch history, literature and language, humbly request, the erection of a Chair for the study of Dutch history, literature and language, at the University of Chicago, this Chair also comprising the now existing sub-division of Netherlands' Art, in the Division of Art, at the University.

We are requesting this of you, in earnest, for the sake of the great value of Dutch history itself.

Onzetoekomst, Dec. 13, 1907.

The peculiar and intimate relations "The Netherlands" have had and still have with the United States, in the colonizing of the Dutch, in several Eastern States, and immigration of a later date, encouraged public interest in the Dutch art and literature, by every nationality.

Furthermore we point out such need of a Chair, because Chicago, and its celebrated ~~Universities~~ are situated in the center of three quarters of the present Dutch immigrants, of the United States, and also because the University of Chicago has several individuals of Dutch origin as students. Already a division of Netherlands' art is established. This fact shows undisputably, this University to be, the center of Dutch civilization and influence in the United States.

Hereby we assure the University of Chicago with all our hearts, moral support and if possible financial help in case a Chair as above described, should be erected at the University.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 19, 1906.

/LEAGUE PLANS DELAYED/

The death of President Harper of Chicago University will delay the plans of the General Dutch League. The League is busy making plans to secure a course in the Dutch language at Chicago University.

According to our information, Dr. Harper was favorable to starting such a course. That he, just now, should be called from his field of labor at the age of forty-nine is to be regretted the more for that reason. We hope that his successor will be even more favorable to our cause.



I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

c. Taxation for Public Schools



I A 1 c  
I A 2 a

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, October 12, 1906.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION IS AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY

A few more remarks for the enlightenment of Mr. Koop as well as others. The city is the citizenry. When the city pays for education, then the citizens pay. Education is very useful, but can nevertheless cost too much.

Public education, costs much money. Too much in comparison with parochial education, and for that reason is an expensive luxury.





I A l c

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, October 12, 1906.

EDITORIAL:

Mr. Editor:

I wish to thank you for the information, which you have given, regarding the cost of instruction, in your last issue. The situation however, undergoes no change in my opinion, that the cost of each child to the city is \$60.00, or that each citizen pays \$60.00 for each child. Concerning your remarks, that I would be convinced that I did not pay enough taxes, that may be true, but there are thousands of others, who also do not pay enough.

However, I would like it if I had to pay more, my position would then be much better financially. Concerning your assertion that public instruction is an expensive luxury, I consider education the most beautiful and the most useful thing on earth and in my opinion, there never was, and never will be, too much paid for it, compared with other expenditures. Regarding parochial education, every one has his or her feelings, and I also have mine as an individual. And with this I consider the discussion closed. I thank you Mr. Editor, in advance for the placing of these lines. Greetings: C. B. Koop



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I A 2 a

Onze Toekomst, October 5, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

## [THE COST OF SCHOOLS]

(Editorial)

Mr. Editor:

In your paper of September 21, there appeared a letter concerning public education. In this, it is declared that the citizens must pay sixty dollars per year for each child, while the cost of Christian education is only \$20.00. Now I would like to know in what manner this money is paid. I have two children going to school, and I assure you that I do not pay \$120.00 in Taxes per year, although education must be paid for from that source. I am at the same time, of the opinion, that no-one pays that much, unless he owns real - estate, representing that value. Now it happens only too often, Mr. Editor, that in order to defend one's own case you make another good case bad, which I think is the situation here. To believe the report of your paper, I must first be convinced. Hoping that the editor will do this, I thank you in advance for the publication of these lines Greetings: C.B.Koop. The only thing that pleases us in the above article, is, that the writer hopes to be convinced. In this we will try to serve Mr. Koop with figures, he will then possibly be convinced that he does not nearly pay enough taxes, and at the same time that it is dishonest and wrong to be forced to pay for the rearing and education of another's children.

To our sorrow we have no accurate figures on the cost of our public schools,



Onze Toekomst, October 5, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

covering the last two years. The last published report, covers the years 1903-4. That year, the total of school - going children, was 220,384. To pay for their instruction, the amount paid to teachers, for schoolbooks, etc. was \$7,339,844.44, or approximately \$33.50 for each child. For building, \$1,944,370.73, or about \$9.50 per head. For interest on borrowed capital \$115,512.40, being 50¢ per head with a total of \$43.50. To this is not yet added the salaries of janitors. etc. For this you can safely figure \$5.00 per head. That would only be a total of a little over a million. Then we must not forget that the gentlemen of the school board also get plenty, and that there is a large staff of clerks, book-keepers, etc. We will nevertheless, stay at the low figure of \$5.00, and we come to a total of \$48.50. Now last, but not least, and of this neither the City nor the school - board, ever makes a report, the real - estate belonging to the board. What do you think, if on all the real estate, belonging to the Board of Education, which they themselves use and rent out, a tax was levied, like on all other real-estate, within the city limits, would that not make a large sum? And where these taxes are not levied and where all so - called school property is tax free, then we must figure that the citizens donate this sum to the Board each year. If the real estate belonging to the school - board, were taxed according to their real value, that would be an enormous sum. Let us also figure \$5.00 per head on that. That makes then a total of \$53.50. But you would say that is not \$60.00. That's very true. But these are the figures for the years 1903-4. Since that time the



Onze Toekomst, October, 5, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

teachers salaries have been increased and at present much more is paid out for school books, and last but not least, more than twice the amount is spent for school buildings. If this in 1904 amounted to 9 dollars per head, this year it will easily be \$20.00. On top of this, there is rumored, that the Board will borrow this year \$10,000,000. That, we think, closes the case. If, with such figures, the instruction of each child does not cost \$60.00, then we confess not to have learned arithmetic. Now, Mr. Koop must not forget that he does not pay alone for the education of his children. Those enormous holdings, for which each year, thousands upon thousands of dollars are being collected in rents, are the property of the citizenry. The person, who, because of his conscience, cannot make use of the public schools, is also a co-owner. And he also contributes to the taxes, from which the cost of public education is being paid. That is not right. Every fair - minded person will concede that, under - stand us right. In making these remarks we do not go to war for Christian education. Every one has a right to his own principles, regarding this matter. Onze Toekomst holds itself outside such questions. But we assert that public education is an expensive luxury, and that it is unfair that this instruction is being paid for from the general fund, as long as there is any refusal to support parochial education.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**A. Education**

**2. Parchial**

**a. Elementary, Higher (High  
School and College)**

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, December 25, 1927. WPA 71-1-10275

The annual Christmas program of the Christian School in Roseland was held last Thursday evening in the Church of the First Christian Reformed Congregation. This time, not only the children of the 110th Place School were present, but also those of the 104th Street School with their teachers. This is a natural consequence of the consolidation of the schools and school societies.

There is, at present, only one school society and one school Board, which governs two schools. The church was too small in former years to accomodate the crowds, now the building is full to overflowing, so that many are compelled to return home disappointed, because they are unable to gain admittance.





Onze Toekomst, November 23, 1927.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW TIMOTHY SCHOOL

Wednesday, November 9, 1927, may justly be called an exceptional day in the history of the "Timothy School Society". On that day the new school - building at 59th Avenue and 14th Street, Cicero, Ill., was dedicated with fitting ceremonies. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a program was given for the Third Christian Reformed congregation. The Rev. J. J. Weersing functioned as the main speaker and others, who were gifted, contributed with their talents by singing and playing instruments. After the finish of this program, those present went to the new schoolbuilding, where a tasty meal, prepared by the "Eunice Circle," awaited them. Approximately 300 people, who were interested, participated in it. After the meal they went to the second story, where the assembly hall is situated. It has a seating capacity of 500, but was inadequate to accomodate all who came so that about 300 had to be satisfied with standing room outside the hall and in the balcony over the entrance. A song service was first held in the balcony after which the program was commenced. The main speaker of the evening was the Rev. P. A. Hoekstra. Following this was the report of the chairman of the building committee, T. S. Youngsma. Further, other speakers took part in the program and the rest was illustrated by music and song.

Collections taken up during the meetings amounted to \$1,700. With special thanks



Onze Toekomst, November 23, 1927.

a gift of \$500 was received. After the evening meeting, the opportunity was given to those who were present, to inspect the new school, one of the most beautiful Christian School - buildings in the United States.

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Onze Toekomst, September 14, 1927.

### OPENING DAYS AT CHICAGO CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL

The spacious corridors and rooms of the Chicago Christian High School resembled ant hills, Tuesday, September 6th. All was activity. No sluggards were in evidence. For two months the doors of the school had been closed. Now, vacation was over and the boys and girls again found entrance. Tuesday morning the new students appeared. Naturally they were awed by their new surroundings. However, they regained some of their composure when they realized that being registered was not an unduly painful procedure after all. The older students came in the afternoon. It was interesting to watch them greet one another. It was amusing to see the seniors strut around as if they were in undisputed possession of the place. Registrar Lietzema has made a careful analysis of the registration and the reports that some sixty new students have entered the C. C. H. S were made by him. The total enrollment is 199 pupils. This, if my mathenatics are not faulty, is only one less than the two hundred mark, and perhaps the two hundredth student is even now "signing up." Mr. Lietzema finds that of the 199 there are 107 boys and 92 girls. There are 141 enrolled in the general and 58 in the commercial courses.





Onze Toekomst, September 14, 1927.

The far West is represented by 21 students, the near West by 32, Englewood by 62, Roseland by 63, So. Holland by 8, Indiana by 2, Evergreen Park by 5, and other suburbs by 6 students. Dr. Wezeman has already won the confidence of the teachers and students. Things are running smoothly under his guidance. The new teachers too, are already "but and ben" with the high school.

Thursday morning, Mr. Huisjen of the Chicago Jewish Mission was with us and led us in devotionals. Friday, the Rev. Althuis gave us an inspiring address on "The Masterpiece of Life." Both these visitors were heartily received, and it is hoped that their example will be followed by others.



Onze Toekomst, May 11, 1927.

### IMPORTANT SCHOOL NEWS

Two Christian school societies of Roseland, (Chicago) which have existed side by side for over thirty five years, have decided on the evening of May 2nd to re-organize and, henceforth, conduct their affairs under one Board and under one administrative head. According to the Christian School Yearbook, the "110th Place Christian School Society", is one of the oldest existing school societies in America. It was organized in 1884. The pupil enrollment which began with twenty-four, is now listed two hundred and sixty-nine. Seven years later, in 1891, the "104th Street Christian School Society" was organized. From an initial enrollment of 25 pupils, the present enrollment is almost four hundred. Being in close proximity (the two schools being less than a mile apart), the two societies have put forth repeated efforts during the last thirty years to bring about an amalgamation. We are glad to report that the recent efforts put forth in this direction have been crowned with success. From a business point of view it is not difficult to point out, that it is comparatively easy to build up a strong organization when we can select the best organizing talent of two existing school societies. It is also obvious that one large organization can operate more efficiently and more economically, than two smaller organizations operating independently of each other. The greatest benefit, however, which we hope to derive from the union of our Christian educational forces in Roseland, is of an educational character. In the past our Christian schools, as well as our people, existed quite independently from American life. Being removed from American life



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DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, May 11, 1927.

our schools could arrange their affairs in innocent seclusion. Times have changed. At present our Christian schools must take a place alongside our public schools. Their buildings, equipment and educational standards must compare favorably with the buildings, equipment and standards of our public schools. If we, as supporters of the Christian schools, do not insist upon a certain equality in these respects, then our schools will become objects of reproach, not only for those who do not sympathize with the Christian school movement but also for our rising generation. Because of our present close contact with American life and its educational institutions, our Christian schools must, at least in a general way, be able to compete with the public school as educational institutions or else we find ourselves compelled to abandon our educational activities. To speak in more concrete terms, our schools must be able to stand the test of State inspection. They must be accredited by the State authorities. This means, that in the eyes of the public school authorities our schools must be in a position to give instruction which, intellectually considered, is on a par with that of the public schools. It goes without saying, that the educational standard as at present maintained in the public schools, is due in no small measure to the size of the school system. If each public school was an independent unit, its educational standard in a large degree would be undoubtedly much lower.

In view, therefore, of the principle that in union is strength, the Christian



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Onze Toekomst, May 11, 1927.

educational leaders in Roseland have educational efforts in this part of our large city along co-operative lines. This recommendation of the two Roseland school boards was concurred in by the respective school societies, each of which considered the amalgamation proposal on the same evening. A splendid attendance characterized both meetings. There were about 120 members present from the "110th Place Christian School Society". Although we did not make a close count of the number present, at the 104th street school meeting, we venture to state that, at this meeting, there was an even larger attendance. This could be expected in view of the fact that the latter society has a larger number of members. Under the leadership of J. Bosch, President of the "110th Place Christian School Society" and A. Zwitter, President of the "104th street Christian School Society," a good spirit prevailed in the two separate meetings. And the motion to unite was practically unanimous at both meetings.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons why the plan to join has met with little or no opposition, is due to the fact, that both societies are finding it difficult to finance their school enterprises, if not in the way in which they are now operating them, at least, in the way that these enterprises should be operated in the near future. Because of this fact we wish to call attention to a possible danger. This danger, as we see it, is three-fold. In the first place, there is a possibility that a number of people of both societies, may be of the opinion that the merging of the two societies, will somehow open up a new source of income for financing

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DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, May 11, 1927.

the school and, for that reason, it may be thought that less money need be contributed. Now it may be possible to stop up certain financial leakages, nevertheless, let us bear in mind that the reorganization of our forces be it an improvement in efficiency, as such, is not strictly speaking adding to the **sources** of our income. Insofar as money is needed, it must come from our pockets. Our people, you and I, are and always will be the **sources** of our income. Organization, management, is at best only a means or method of obtaining such money. A second possible danger resulting from the union of two societies may arise from the fact, that in the eyes of some, the reasons for contributing may seem less potent. Having grown up with a certain school, (one of the schools has a history of almost half a century), one becomes attached to such a school and its organizations. As a matter of loyalty to one's particular school society, one has added reasons for making financial contributions. Besides, wholesome rivalry between two local school societies is often a powerful factor in making financial sacrifices. If, however, such two societies become one and are operated under a new board such motives, as those just referred to, become largely ineffective. If our people, however, contribute to the cause of Christian education as a matter of principle, out of love for God and out of a deep abiding interest in His kingdom, then, I say there will be little danger that with the loss of a certain sense of private ownership there will be a corresponding loss of a sense of personal responsibility. Finally, and this possible danger is **based on the two**



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Onze Toekomst, May 11, 1927.

mentioned - by concentrating our educational efforts in one instead of two school organizations, we are in danger of removing the school from its constituency. Our Christian schools rest upon the principle that the parents are responsible for the education of their children. To carry out this responsibility, parents must ever be in close contact with their school and co-operate with the school authorities in an intimate as well as an intelligent manner. Now it is an undeniable fact that, in proportion as a school society becomes larger, there is a tendency on the part of the individual society member to become less and less informed in regard to school affairs, and there is a tendency on the part of the school board, to operate the school on a more independent, if not autocratic, basis. Naturally, this tendency is apt to become more pronounced when two comparatively large school societies merge into one. These matters have, of course, been duly considered by our local educational leaders. And we doubt not but that the new board will take the necessary precaution to offset this dangerous tendency. Personally we believe that by means of a strong publicity program, including frequent interesting, stimulating, society meetings, parent-teacher's meetings, effective committee work, (house - visitation), etc., the necessary contact between the school and its constituency cannot only be maintained but can be strengthened over and above what it is now. May God's blessing rest upon this important



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DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, May 11, 1927.

decision. May the merging of these two long established Christian school societies be the occasion for injecting new interest and enthusiasm in our local school activities. May God especially endow the to-be-elected board with the necessary wisdom, so that in the future it may become, that the union of these two societies has been conducive to further the interest of Christian education in these parts and, thereby, promote the cause of God's kingdom.

M. Falkema.

Onze Toekomst, May 11, 1927.

[ROSELAND SOCIETIES FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION MERGE]

According to reports, the two Roseland Societies for Christian Education, each in their respective meetings, have agreed to form one society instead of two. This happened last Monday evening, a little late, but not too late in this case, although this should have been done long ago.

Now the two Societies must of necessity dissolve, to be able to form one solid and recognized association. According to plans, the Board will consist of 15 members. These members will be chosen from 5 wards or "districts," three from each district. The districts are divided as follows: District No. 1, everything south of 111th Street; No. 2, south and north from 107th to 111th Streets and everything east of Stewart Avenue; No. 3, south and north, 103rd to 107th Streets and everything east of Stewart Avenue; No. 4, everything north of 103rd Street; No. 5, 103rd Street on the north to 111th Street on the south and everything west of Stewart Avenue. Now if all is orderly and amicable, then this is a good setup, and why not? Now in our minds many questions arise as to order,

Onze Toekomst, May 11, 1927.

but we will not interfere.

We shall only wait. The foundation is indestructible. The foundation of this movement is, "Seek first the Kingdom of the Lord and his righteousness, and all other things shall be given unto you".



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Onze Toekomst, Apr. 27, 1927.

[IMPORTANT MEETINGS HELD]

Important meetings sponsored by the Chicago Fundamental Ministers' Union and the National Union of Christian Schools were held last Monday afternoon in the Christian High School, and in the evening in the Church on 72nd Street.

The main speakers were the Reverend P. B. Fitzwater, who spoke on the topic "Parents' Responsibility in the Education of their Children," and the Reverend J. Althius, who spoke on the topic, "The Need and Method of Co-operation in the Field of Christian Education". The main speakers in the evening were the Reverend J. O. Bushwell, President of Wheaton College, who spoke on the topic, "The Crying Need for Christian Schools," and J. J. Hiemenga, who gave a good lecture on "An Investment Bringing Eternal Revenues".

It is particularly worthy of mention that thirteen different societies were invited all of which saw the necessity of Christian Education and wished to foster it.

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Onze Toekomst, April 20, 1927

### THE NEW TIMOTHY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL IN CICERO

If the plans are crowned with success, the Cicero Timothy Christian School will be realized next September, if it pleases the Lord. Last Wednesday, April 13, the Timothy School Society accepted the plans of the Building Committee by a unanimous vote.

The lowest bid was \$99,000.00. The Building Committee was instructed to build a ten room, fire proof building without delay. The total cost may not exceed \$105,000.00.

The work will in all probability, commence this week.

Onze Toekomst, March 16, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL

A large number of people took part in the dedication of the new Christian High School. And were the participants happy? At the meeting which was held in the afternoon at the First Reformed Church, 62nd and Peoria Streets, a collection was taken which amounted to \$2,600. The program was entertaining and the main speakers, Reverend Weersing and Reverend Althuis presented their messages in a masterly manner. Lack of space prevents us from making a report in detail. We may possibly get this later from someone, who is more closely connected with the school. From the Church the people went by automobile to the school, led by traffic police. The crowd was shown the entire school, and every-one was full of praise for the magnificent design of the building, its quality and workmanship, and the complete equipment of the school. For those who missed the opportunity on Thursday, it will be worth while to study the building inside and out. The gymnasium and the laboratory drew especial attention, but also the lockers, etc., and everything is according to the most modern design. All classrooms are planned scientifically and well provided with windows so that plenty of light and fresh air is admitted. Truly a building to be proud of!

May God grant that it will serve his purpose - to give Christian education to the young people - to the end of time. In the evening there was another program. This time it was held in the school's main auditorium which seats 400 people.



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Onze Toekomst, March 18, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Naturally, a large number of people had to stand and a good many could not even get into the hall. This program also went without a hitch. We heard from various sources the total sum donated, but we will wait for an official news item concerning that. The lunch prepared by the "Ladies Auxiliary", added to the total,, because many people partook of it.

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Onze Toekomst, March 16, 1927.

[WORK AT THE CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL]

Onze Toekomst  
1315 So. Ashland Ave.  
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

In reply to a request from S. C. Ribbler, I write an article on some phase of the work at the Christian High School. I am submitting the following:

Registration at the "C. C. H. S."

As soon as I received the request from Mr. Ribbler for this article, I decided that I would undertake to give a few facts about the registration recently concluded. We have an enrollment at the present time of 177 pupils, distributed as shown in the following chart (chart separate). Of course these figures can be analyzed in many ways with varying interpretations, but the outstanding facts are indicative of general growth for the period covered. The total enrollment has increased by 61 per cent during that time, a good portion of which is in the commercial department. It must, of course, be noted that this is also in great part responsible for the increased percentage of girls to boys.

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Onze Toekomst, March 16, 1927.

The relation of Reformed to Christian reformed has not been materially changed, but the number of those coming from other denominations has been increased from two in 1923, to nine at the present writing. These include five from the Norwegian Lutheran Church, one from the Christian Church and three from Mission enterprises. From the standpoint of classes there are eighty-two students in the first year of work, forty-five in the second year, thirty-three in the third year, and seventeen in the fourth and final year.

It can readily be seen that the new building is not only desirable but imperative. We felt crowded in 1923 with 110 pupils, now we feel smothered. Fortunately, the end of this period is in sight, and we shall enter into a new era. How much this will mean to the institution, only those who have attended here can begin to realize. And perhaps not any so much as those who have attended in the previous quarters on Loomis Street. Of that group of pupils and instructors only one teacher and one pupil are still in our midst, namely Miss Hammekool and Anna Wieringa, who have returned to complete the work. Credit for the outstanding increase must of course be given to the West Side and Englewood, which have doubled their number of students since that time. Roseland and the outlying districts have always been well represented, but have not evidenced the same percentage of growth. Perhaps a word of explanation is necessary about the distribution to the general and commercial courses in 1925, where 136 are shown



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Onze Toekomst, March 16, 1927.

as enrolled in the general and only 10 in the commercial course. This is not entirely a true statement, as among those taking general studies were a good many who intended to take up commercial work, but could not by reason of the limitations in equipment and facilities. This will be seen readily in the figures of 1926 where a more normal ratio is maintained.

Yours Sincerely  
J. W. Sietsema

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Cnze Toekomst, March 16, 1927.

DUTCH

|                    | PRESENT<br>ENROLLMENT | SEPT.<br>1926 | SEPT.<br>1925 | SEPT.<br>1924 | SEPT.<br>1923 |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| TOTAL NUMBER       | 177                   | 157           | 146           | 111           | 110           |
| Boys               | 94                    | 78            | 80            | 75            | 65            |
| Girls              | 83                    | 79            | 66            | 36            | 45            |
| Christian Reformed | 148                   | 132           | 122           | 88            | 94            |
| Reformed           | 20                    | 18            | 18            | 18            | 14            |
| Others             | 9                     | 6             | 6             | 5             | 2             |
| General Course     | 129                   | 120           | 136           | 97            | 89            |
| Commercial         | 48                    | 37            | 10            | 14            | 21            |
| Roseland           | 56                    | 57            | 66            | 51            | *             |
| Englewood          | 54                    | 37            | 40            | 24            | *             |
| Near West Side     | 28                    | 23            | 13            | 14            | *             |
| Far West Side      | 20                    | 19            | 16            | 8             | *             |
| Outlying           | 19                    | 21            | 11            | 14            | *             |

\* (Figures Not Available)





Onze Toekomst, March 16, 1927.

A STUDENT ACCOMPLISHMENT

It is indeed encouraging to note that the students of our Chicago Christian High School appreciate the magnificent new building that has been erected for their use. The following interesting letter from the President of the Athletic Association indicates, that the boys and girls of the C.C.H.S. have tried to do their share toward equipping the new building. S. C. Ribbler

Mr. Ribbler  
c/o Onze Toekomst

Dear Mr. Ribbler:

Occupying a prominent place in the catalogue of subjects for conversation among the pupils of the Chicago Christian High School is the new building. It holds unchallenged sway in the realm of student thought. It determines the trend of any lengthy conversation and, seemingly conscious of its power, inspires all with unquenchable enthusiasm. Perhaps we do not feel to the fullest extent the sacrifices you are making for us. In fact we know we do not. Nevertheless, we are not entirely unconscious of the burden we are bearing. This is evidenced by the fact that a drive was recently inaugurated by the equipping of the school,-





Onze Toekomst, March 16, 1927.

more specifically the gymnasium. It was at a school gathering in a neighboring hall that the plan was first introduced. The proposition was met with instant acclaim and the eager interest evidenced at the meeting did not expire with time, but grew stronger as the campaign drew to its close. Not till the last coin had been gathered in did it forsake its lofty level. The students have done remarkably well. Five dollars was the sum each was asked to bring. Only one condition was imposed, that the money brought should be earned "By the sweat of the brow." It was, in many cases with difficulty that the student was able to raise the required amount. Some enterprising young men sold books, others sold papers, beat rugs, delivered orders, cleaned sidewalks, and engaged in all sorts of heretofore unheard of occupations. By tending children, sewing, serving, and engaging in other kinds of feminine usefulness, the girls succeeded in making their five dollars. Then the energetic young women adopted more advanced tactics and began business on a vaster scale - the cake sale grew into being. The gentle shower of hard earned silver now turned with the shifting winds into a veritable deluge. The campaign is over and more than \$900.00 is ready to be spent for equipment. Because of his capable management of the drive and his inspiring personality, Mr. Swets deserves a large share of the credit for this achievement. Miss Hammekool deserves special mention for her able direction of the cake sales. The sympathetic appreciation evidenced by the entire faculty and Board was a tremendous aid in the accomplishment of this feat. We take this opportunity to

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DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, March 16, 1927.

thank our mothers for their splendid co-operation in freely furnishing all the pastry for the cake sales. Above all we owe thanks to Him who is the giver of all good gifts.

Signed

Athletic Association C.C.H.S. .  
Henry Stob, Pres.

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Onze Toekomst, December 22, 1926.

ALL IN A WEEK'S TIME

WFA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I had just settled down for a comfortable evening, last Wednesday, when my eye happened to alight upon an item in Onze Toekomst telling about a debate between the Chicago Christian High School and the Grand Rapids Christian High School to be staged at the Second Christian Reformed Church of Englewood. Distances are so long in Chicago and the fire-side was so attractive, that I somewhat dreaded venturing out. But my previous visits to the school had aroused my interest to such an extent, that my conscience would not permit me to stay home.

I made the trip to listen in to the debate. I got there a little early and overheard some of the boys and girls talking about a basket ball game of the evening before with Pullman Technological School in which, as the girls put it, "our boys licked them, 22 to 6!"

The High School youngsters seemed quite happy about it. The debate was on the question whether or not the Philippines should be given their complete



Onze Toekomst, December 22, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

and immediate independence. The Chairman of the evening was the Reverend Brat. The judges were Dr. Heyboer, Mr. Bere and Mr. Van Heyningen.

The Chicago Christian High School was represented by its affirmative team composed of Henrietta Geerdes, Henry Stob, and Peter de Vries, while Howard Westing, Reinard Harkema and Melvin Minnema debated negative for Grand Rapids. What a contest it was. The debaters rolled out six-syllabled words as easily as I could use words of one syllable. They waxed eloquent about the justice or injustice of further retention, about the social, political and economic conditions, that did or did not permit of independence. And the Chicago debaters won by a unanimous decision of the judges, 3 to 0!

I had enjoyed the evening so much, that I could not resist the temptation of going again the next evening to hear Chicago debate the Holland Christian High School representatives on the same topic at the Fourth Church of Chicago. There Mr. George Ottenhoff ably acted as Chairman. The Rev. Bel, Dr. Jonker and Mr. Flokstra served as judges. This time Henry Stob, John Rottier and Peter de Vries of the local High School met Edwin Heeringa, Betty van Vliet

Onze Toekomst, December 22, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and Edward Fisscher of the Holland Christian High School. Again they went at it tooth and nail. The boys seemed able and willing to settle the whole problem of the Philippine Independence once and for all. My only regret was that the members of Congress were not in the audience, so that they might receive some light on this momentous issue. After what seemed to be an interminable time the Chairman announced the decision of the judges. And again Chicago won 3 to 0! As I left the building I heard one of the students say, "Our's is a nice school, our's is!" Meanwhile the negative team of Chicago was making a tour to Holland and Grand Rapids. Helen Zwiers, Anna Geerdes and Robert van Kampen made the trip to foreign fields to meet the affirmative teams of Holland and Grand Rapids. At Holland our team vanquished their opponents by a 3 to 0 vote. That made three unanimous decisions for Chicago. The next evening, **however**, they met a 2 to 1 defeat at the hands of Grand Rapids.

It certainly was a great week for the Chicago Christian High School.

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- 4 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, December 22, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Due credit must be given to the debaters, to the entire school and, more especially, to the English department for the marvelous showing that was made. The High School has been signally blessed. The community has been shown, that in the Chicago Christian High School it has a school in which it may well take pride.

One of the Board members informs me that the Ladies Auxiliary has presented a gift of \$4,000.00 to the building fund of the High School. The ladies have undertaken a noble task and are zealously carrying it out. They too deserve credit for what they are doing for the High School.

S. C. Ribbler.



Onze Toekomst, September 15, 1926.

OPENING DAY AT CHICAGO CHRISTIAN HIGH SCHOOL

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It chanced, last Tuesday morning, that I turned my steps to the neighborhood of 69th & May Street. The newspapers had announced that vacation days were over for many thousands of school children in our land.

And we had been informed from the pulpit and by church papers that our Christian schools, too, were to open their doors on September 7. Since my duties required my stay for some time in the immediate neighborhood of the Christian High School, I could not withstand the temptation to nose around a bit. I saw virile youngsters open the door and disappear up the stairs of the school building. I saw what I took to be teachers, now and then, step through the same entrance.

It was after considerable internal turmoil that I finally drew up enough courage to enter the building after them. I had known the former principal, Mr. Fakkema quite well, and for a moment I expected to see him there, but then I remembered that he had undertaken the difficult task of general secretary of the Union.

Onze Toekomst, September 15, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

No sooner had I reached the head of the stairs then I saw the familiar figure of Mr. Dykema, the custodian. For years, now, he has helped to make the students feel at home, and I noticed with interest that both boys and girls grouped about him and greeted him with a hearty Hello Pa! The new principal, Mr. Brjema, I had seen in Roseland once or twice before, But now I wondered how he would handle the situation at school, and I must say, that I was favorably impressed with the expedition and efficiency with which the many problems connected with opening school, were met, under the new administration. It was evident that his colleagues were cooperating wholeheartedly. By this time one of the teachers spied me and very kindly showed me the various rooms and answered my many questions, though they must have seemed somewhat childish to him. I learned that the high school was offering a general course, a teacher's course, a scientific course and a two, three, or four year commercial course.



Onze Toekomst, September 15, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It was told to me that Miss Bode was the newly-appointed head of the commercial course. And when I got a good look at her I felt that the Board had made a wise choice. Miss Hammekool, Mr. Sietsema, Mr. Swets, Mr. De Boer and Mr. Mauw were back for another year, and the teaching staff again numbers seven. Naturally, I wanted to know whether the school had grown, and I was glad to hear that more than fifty new students had enrolled, and that the total enrollment was now one hundred and sixty students at the least. It has become necessary to have some classes come in the morning and others in the afternoon until larger quarters are secured. (The teacher said something about a "two shift idea," and according to my present understanding, that might have something to do with automobiles, but I did not want to show ignorance by asking about it). What a contrast with its beginning in the old church building at 72nd and Loomis streets. When my guide began enthusiastically to speak about the new building, that was being built at 71st and May streets. I determined to see that also, since I was so near it, anyway. I went my way there with a gladdened heart.

S. C. Ribbler.



Onze Toekomst, August 11, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

THE NATIONAL UNION OF CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

The Christian Reformed Churches are advised that at the last Synod a letter was received by the Executive Committee from the Board of the National Union of Christian Schools, which read as follows: "Notwithstanding the fact, that the Synodal committee had approved of the request to take up a yearly collection in our churches for the National Union of Christian Schools, the "Stated Clerk" thought it proper to repeat this request, and to lay it before the Synod anew. Heeding this request, we ask the Synod to recommend that in all our churches a yearly collection be taken up for the Union of Christian Schools, preferably on the Sunday before the yearly meeting of the Union, which is held shortly before the opening of the Schools in September. The reasons for this are that our churches have a great interest in Christian education. The growth of the Christian School movement in our land, in our judgment is the foundation of a healthy and reasonable development in church life. We deem it proper, that the collection be taken up just before the annual Union meeting, (shortly before the time that the schools are reopened), because at that time attention is paid to Christian education. The Advisory Committee instructed the Synod to grant this request, and the Synod concurred. On account of this the Christian Reformed Churches are being requested to act according to the decision of the Synod. Mr. Fakhema, who writes about the case, announces that a collection will be highly appreciated, the more so because this year a deficit is in sight. We hope that

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, August 11, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the brothers, who spend so much time and talent on this worthy cause, may be made happy through generous contributions from the churches.

Henry Beets, S. C.

Onze Toekomst, April 24, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### VIOLET AND MAIZE

The senior class of the Chicago Christian High School is busy at work on an annual, which will come off the press about the 1st of June.

The name of the annual is Violet and Maize. It is a large and elaborate book, showing the extent and character of the activities, portraying life at the high school among the students, and giving a splendid reflection of the school spirit. Not one of our reformed homes should be without this annual, through which we may become better acquainted with the inner life of our high school.

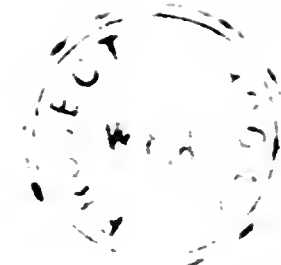
You don't necessarily have to visit the school to learn what is going on. Buy our annual, and you will live the school life with the students. The subscriptions can be placed with any of the high school students, subscription price being \$1.00, of which .50 may be paid down in advance.



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Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1926.

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MEETING OF SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

The semi-annual meeting of the 110th Place Society for Christian Education, took place on the evening of April 1st, in the Church auditorium of the First Christian Reformed Congregation. The members with their wives were well represented. Mr. C. Smithers, president of the board, invited the Rev. Doezeema to open the meeting, which he did by reading the scripture, and a prayer. Secretarial minutes, reports of Union meetings, and of the treasurer were heard. After this, Rev. Van Beek of Oak Lawn delivered a good speech, which was recognized for its historical truths.

Mr. Jacob Bosch, president of the committee of the new school, spoke next, and explained before the audience how the committee was anxious to build the new school. Having started with the financial end of the project, he could report that things were going satisfactorily, and that forty people had already subscribed \$20,000.00. If the committee could continue the work in this manner, the building of the new school could commence very soon. God bless our school and all other Christian schools. The Rev. Van Beek closed with a prayer.

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Onze Toekomst, Mar. 10, 1926.

[CORNERSTONE OF NEW SCHOOL LAID]

In spite of the rain, there was a large attendance to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the new Christian High School, at the corner 71st and May Streets. Mr. George Ottenhoff, President of the society, led the meeting.

After the Reverend J. J. Hiemenga had opened with a prayer, the chair was given to Mr. N. Knoll, who made a speech on "The Value of Christian Education". After that, Mr. Fahkema spoke and gave a short history of the school. Then Mr. A. Blystra read a few articles, which were placed in a copper box and laid in the cornerstone.

While the coppersmith was busy sealing the box, the Reverend H. Blystra of Prinsburg, Minnesota, Mr. H. Kuiper of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Reverend J. J. Hiemenga of La Fayette, Indiana, also spoke. After that the actual laying of the cornerstone took place. This was done by the president, Mr. George Ottenhoff.

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Onze Toekomst, Mar. 10, 1926.

Mr. Douma of Roseland closed the meeting with a prayer. A request was made that it be announced that the original idea for a Christian High School was from Mr. James de Boes, who was strongly supported by Mr. George Ottenhoff and Mr. H. Kuiper.



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Onze Toekomst, Feb. 17, 1926.

[ALUMNI MEETING]

The alumni of the 110th Place Christian School worked out a beautiful program for the evening of February 11. Eighty former pupils came to listen to recitations and readings of the little ones, who are now in the first grade, and of those who were there twenty years ago.

C. M. Myroup is president of the alumni. The alumni have done much good for this school in the last two years.

May they continue in the good work.

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Onze Toekomst, Dec. 2, 1925.

EVERGREEN PARK CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

Evergreen Park has a beautiful, purposeful and well-planned school building. There are four rooms; two are in use and the other two are awaiting further development of Christian education in this place.

The number of pupils now is about ninety, instructed by three teachers in eight grades. The board consists of nine members. Mr. William Hoekstra is president, and Mr. Wiersma, secretary.

Certainly this is a very good beginning. The Union hopes that Evergreen Park will also join them. (Union of Christian School Boards.)



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Onze Toekomst, Sept. 9, 1925.

DUTCH

[EBENEZER SCHOOL OPENS]

According to reports given at the opening of the Ebenezer School, yesterday morning, forty-seven new pupils were enrolled.

Among them were fourteen children of American parents, who have no connection with any Reformed Church, but who, undoubtedly, see clearly that the teachings at the public schools is dangerous for their children.





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Onze Toekomst, Aug. 19, 1925.

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[SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION NEARS COMPLETION]

From Evergreen Park comes the good news, that the School for Christian Education, in the course of construction, is as good as ready and will be opened for that purpose on September 8th.

Leon de Bruin, formerly connected with the Ebenezer School shall function as Principal, and Miss Bultema, a former teacher of the 104th Street School will serve as teacher.

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Onze Toekomst, May 20, 1925.

DUTCH



DEBATING TEAMS WIN

The debate that took place last week between the Chicago Christian high school and that in Holland, Michigan, was a double success for the Chicago school. The Chicago affirmative team that went to Holland, Michigan, received a two to one decision, while the negative team at Chicago that debated against Holland, also won the debate.

There was but little difference, it was a close contest. The Chicago high school is proud of its teams.

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Onze Toekomst, February 15, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### EDUCATION

Absolute neutral education for us is unthinkable. It is education without a soul. A teacher who must smother his convictions, whatever they may be, before a class, cannot teach efficiently. And to cleanse the teachings in our public schools of Darwinism by law would, we fear, bear very little lasting fruit. Yet we can not ignore our public school education. As citizens, we are equally responsible. The character of our people is moulded by this education as Christian citizens. We must strive therefore to cleanse our schools as much as possible of corrupt elements. Who knows but what the eyes of the thinking part of the American Christians may be opened through Bryan's protest to the necessity of absolute Christian education at Christian schools?

Henry Kuiper



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Onze Toekomst, Feb. 1, 1922.

DUTCH



[TEACHING THE DUTCH LANGUAGE IN OUR SCHOOLS]

Answer to Mr. P. Termaat regarding the teaching of the Dutch language in the Christian schools..... Herewith, we give a reprint of the articles of the laws governing teaching. This law governs the teaching in the elementary grades. By elementary grades, we usually understand the grades from 1 and including 8, and sometimes 1 to 6 or 7, but in each case, it includes the grades 1 and 2. The motion which was debated by the society Ebenezer was in two parts. The first part proposed that the teaching should be in Dutch for the first two years. The second part proposed that the Dutch language be kept in the higher grades as a course. Where the teaching is the same the first 2 years as in the first two grades (where teachings are given in the elementary branches of education,) it would absolutely be against the law to teach the Dutch language as it was proposed in part one. That the Dutch language, as a course, was not against the law was disputed by no one and yet the amendment to the motion to teach Dutch as a course thru all the grades was rejected. We say this to show that the meeting was unwilling to import more Dutch at the expense of the language of the land.



Onze Toekomst

Feb. 1, 1922

As to the remark that the case was handled onesidedly at the meeting, we must say that there were more arguments against than for the motion. It was not the president's fault but that of the meeting. In our opinion, every one who had anything to say in regard to the motion was given an opportunity to do so. True, everyone was restricted to speak twice on the same motion, but that was the same on both sides. Anyone who feels slighted by the president may appeal to the meeting for justice. No one though made any use of this right. As far as criticism about the membership of the meeting is concerned we can say that only members of the society participated in debate and voting. Whether or not it would be better to set a minimum age for members is another question and had nothing to do with the honest handling of the discussed question. Lastly, there is a difference of opinion concerning the place which the Dutch teaching should take in our Christian schools. Every one has the right to plead his own convictions and if possible convert others to his point of view. If, however, the Society comes to an agreement then we feel that further agitation will be a detriment to the well-being of the school. If the importation of more Dutch was absolutely essential to rule the Christian character of our schools, it would be different. The Dutch language, however, is not a real part of Christian worship. Personally, I am in favor of the teaching of the



Dutch language in the lower grades. The following is an article written by me in Religion and Culture in 1925 -- "The Americanization of our people of Holland descent is making rapid headway, but to a large number of our children, Dutch has not yet become a foreign tongue. Because of favorable home and church environment (favorable to the acquisition of Dutch), it is comparatively easy for our children to master the Holland language. It is certainly **far** easier to acquire the Holland language than a foreign one. Does it not seem shortsighted and lacking in a preciation of a rich legacy to ignore the language of the Motherland? Is it not withholding something from the children to which they have a right, and if we deny it to them, will they not one day censure us for denying them the key to a vast spiritual wealth, the key to a culture of which they are products, the key to a literature -- ~~especiall~~ especially theological which we consider invaluable? As it was then, so is it also my position now."

Henry Kuiper



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Onze Toekomst, Jan. 13, 1922.

[THE VALUE OF OUR FREE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS]

Let us not forget that our schools can be of enormous value to our country. Is it not possible that God will use our people to give to American Christianity the free Christian school? American Christianity is not satisfied with our public schools without the Bible. It seeks a remedy.

This remedy was given to us by God in the free Christian school. And with more than ordinary interest Americans take notice of our schools. It is a cloud only as large as a man's hand, but probably the forerunner of something big.

If our free Christian school is to be as a model to American Christianity, however, it also must be an American establishment.

Henry Kuiper

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Onze Toekomst, June 24, 1921.

[GRADUATION EXERCISES]

The graduation exercises of the Christian High School were held last Thursday evening in the 62nd Street Reformed Church, before a large gathering.

A pleasant evening was had by all.



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Onze Toekomst, July 30, 1920.

### THE GROWTH OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

Many good people are withholding their support from the Christian school movement, because, as they say, they do not wish to play a losing game. The Christian schools, according to their way of thinking, are bound to peter out. This is the way they size up the Christian school situation. The idea of the Christian schools has not only been imported from the Netherlands, but the whole educational system of the Christian school is characteristically Dutch; as such, it is foreign-outlandish. This being the case our schools must die out with our Holland churches. Progressing in the Americanization movement spells decadence in the Christian school movement. Discard the Dutch language and you bury the Christian school. Do these predictions agree with the actual history of our schools? Let us see. Those who are somewhat familiar with the history of our Christian school know that the schools have passed or are passing through three rather definite stages of development.



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Onze Toekomst, July 30, 1920.

In their first stage, the Christian schools were Dutch schools. The teachers were Hollanders, rather than Americans. Thought was conveyed by means of the Dutch tongue. The teaching methods, the customs and manners were largely, if not entirely, Dutch. Even the ideals held up to the children were often more foreign than American. Regrettably, this is the picture which many of the opponents of Christian education have of the Christian school, even to day. They seemingly do not know that just as a child outgrows its childish prattle and childlike ways, so also the Christian school movement had outgrown the Dutch language and the Dutch customs. (Those which still devote sometime to it, largely teach it as one of the many subjects in the curriculum.) In these schools the tendency is to make the study of Dutch elective. In its second stage of development the Christian school movement is marked as being largely a church affair. Our schools, though not in name, were in reality parochial schools.

Onze Toekomst, July 30, 1920.

The pressure which was brought to bear upon our people in behalf of the Christian school proceeded from the church, and was done largely for the sake of building up the church. The leaders of the church were also the leaders of the Christian school. The institution of the school was subordinate to and existed for the institution of the church. Sad to say, our schools have not yet outgrown this church stage. Some schools must still become free - free Christian schools. It is, however, a hopeful sign that those schools which are blame-worthy in this respect are struggling hard to free themselves from the ecclesiastical stigma.

The third or final stage of our Christian schools can be characterized by saying that our schools are American free Christian schools. They are American - American in the sense that they are constitutional, willed by our country, being expressions of religious freedom - that glorious privilege of which Americans will always boast, as long as the America to be, develops in a manner

Onze Toekomst, July 30, 1920.

consistent with the spirit of the American which was. Again the schools are American in the sense that they hold up American ideals, that they teach true love for our country, and, in the same sense, that they foster a loyal citizenry, and doing all this in a far more effective way than can be done in a religious educational institution. The Christian schools, in their highest development, are free - free in the sense that they strengthen both state and church. Instead of proceeding from the state ( as do the public schools), or from the church ( as do the parochial schools), the Christian schools owe their origin, their maintenance, and their management to separate societies, called in to being for that very purpose. Furthermore, the Christian school, in its last stage of development is Christian - Christian in the sense that the spirit of the school, its teaching and its discipline are, in a deep going fundamental way, conditioned by the word of God. Such has been the development of the Christian schools; from Dutch to American, from parochial to free. As Dutch families our people migrated to America, but in due time, by natural development, these Dutch families became American families. How could our schools fare differently, inasmuch as each school represents a group of families. In our next article we hope to take up the expansion of our Christian schools in a more thorough manner. M. Fakkema.



Onze Toekomst, Apr. 23, 1920.

[SCHOOL ACTIVITIES]

On the evening of April 16, our 110th Street School had a very interesting meeting. The parents gathered to spend an enjoyable evening. An interesting program was presented. Teacher Ballast gave a fine speech in which he explained the difference between the free and the states, and the parochial and the sectarian schools. Mrs. Wiebalda, accompanied on the piano by J. Van der Ark, sang a few songs, in a clear and audible voice....Mrs. A. Bennema and Mrs. D. Verploeg sang a pretty duet and their lovely voices literally filled the hall...The collection which was taken up for the benefit of the school amounted to \$23.50.

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Onze Toekomst, Feb. 13, 1920.

[CALVIN COLLEGE GETS A PLEASANT SURPRISE]

A few weeks ago Calvin College had a pleasant surprise; it received two gifts, each of \$10,000. This proves conclusively the interest in higher Christian education, and this interest is certainly not misplaced. The establishment of schools for lower, middle, and higher education for us Reformed people in America has a fundamental meaning. Chicago's new Christian high school, too, will cost thousands of dollars if it is to attain its aim. How good it would feel if we received a few gifts, also.

We know that Chicago's high school has a number of staunch supporters who will see to it that the school is built, and by September.

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Onze Toekomst, Sept. 26, 1919.

OUR CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS IN SEPTEMBER 1919  
A Short Regime

The school year of 1919-1920 is already a few weeks in progress. The idea of this article is to give some particulars of our Christian schools in the Chicago area. There are in the Chicago area now nine schools with the reformed principle; one Christian High school and eight lower schools; five in Chicago proper; and three in the suburbs. The following teachers are in the various schools: Chicago Christian High; Acting principal, Mr. A. Fakkema, two instructors and 60 pupils; Roseland, 110th Place and State Street; Mr. John Vanderark, four teachers and 207 pupils; Roseland, 104th Street; Mr. A. Blystra, principal, seven teachers and 305 pupils; Ebenezer, 1624 W. 15th Street; Mr. H. Kuiper, principal, eight teachers and 337 pupils; Englewood, 7140 So. Sangamon Street; Mr. H. J. Bruinsma, principal, seven teachers and 315 pupils; Timothy School; Trippave, Mr. H. Hendrikse, principal, two teachers and 108 pupils; So. Holland, Illinois; Mr. G. H. Nightingale, two teachers and 100 pupils. Total teachers 46, total pupils, 1632. The teachers are members of the Chicago



Onze Toekomst, Sept. 26, 1919.

Christian Teachers' Association who meet three times a year to discuss teaching problems.

The different school societies find their unity in the Board of Christian Schools in Chicago and vicinity. This Board meets twice a year to discuss all school problems. At the last Board meeting held, it was resolved to institute a Board of Supervision. This Board shall consist of each local schoolboard and the principals of the different schools. The object of the Board shall be to constitute unity in teaching in the different schools. Through this Board much good is expected; through the medium of this board a moral course in ethics will be opened and opportunity shall be given to Christian teachers to better condition themselves by attending the lessons at Englewood on Saturday morning. So you see, dear reader, that Christian teaching here makes steady progress. We are striving constantly to better the schools for their cause. May the Board protect our schools from contagious diseases which are sometimes causing havoc, among our children; that the parents may be careful in guarding their own and also their neighbor's children in not exposing them through carelessness to contagion.

Henry Kuiper.

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Onze Toekomst, May 23, 1919.

[A BENEFIT SALE]

The adult and junior women's societies that work in the interest of the Christian School on 104th Street will hold a public sale of homemade articles for the school on June 5 at 8 P.M. The sale will be held in the basement of the school.

All are invited to attend.

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Onze Toekomst, Mar. 14, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSELAND

Sixty women held a meeting in the vestry of the 2nd Christian Reformed Church on Tuesday, March 11th. A society, which will work in the interest of the Christian School at 104th Street and Princeton Avenue, was organized. The board members chosen were: Mrs. J. Bovenkerk, Sr., Mrs. J. Hofstra, Mrs. T. Anema, Mrs. J. Wagenaar and Mrs. A. Switser.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 7, 1913.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSELAND

The Society of the "Roseland School for Christian Instruction," at 104th Street and Princeton Avenue, held Friday evening, February 28th, a meeting in the school building. The attendance was satisfactory and important decisions were taken. Because the present school does not meet the requirements, it was decided, if possible, to build a new school-house.

To attain this purpose a committee of five members was chosen, which was ordered to draw up a plan to look for a convenient locality and to estimate the costs. There was also decided that all school-fees, starting with the beginning of April first, will be collected at the homes of the school-children.

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Onze Toekomst, Feb. 21, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

## THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL AT ENGLEWOOD

Last Monday evening, February 17th, the Society of Christian Education at Englewood held a very important meeting in the basement of the First Christian Reformed Church at Englewood.

This meeting was especially important on account of the decisions taken regarding the raising of school money and the defrayment to meet the expenses for education.

The large attendance furnished proof that the importance of the meeting was clear. There were at least 180 members present.

A committee, who at the request of the Board had instituted an inquiry of the desirability to change the existing method of raising school money, reported by word of Mr. G. Dekker that at present 190 children are attending the school and that the current expenses for this year will amount to about \$5,400.00, making \$1.60 a month for each child.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 21, 1913.

The committee made a motion that the school-fee for each child should be put at \$1.60 per month, and that a supplementary fund should be created for the support of those parents who are having many children at school and who are not able to pay the full amount.

Both proposals were carried and a committee of fifteen persons was chosen, which will work as administrators for the supplementary fund.

The education in some cases will cost much more. One of the members declared to have five children at the school and thus now will have to pay eight dollars a month for school-fee. The sacrifice of the parents, who have done so much for Parochial Education commands profound respect.

In Englewood existed until now the so-called progressive system regarding the raising of school-fee, being for one child \$1.25, for two children \$1.75 per month, etc. This will now be changed on forthcoming April 1st.

At the school in Englewood are working at present seven teachers. Mr. A. S. de Jong is the principal.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 21, 1913.

At this meeting were also elected representatives for the approaching federal diet and a determination made not to enter into the proposal of the league to hold, hereafter, one federal diet a year instead of two but to continue assembling every half year.

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 31, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

REPORT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL "EBENEZER," FOR THE YEAR 1912

The year 1912 lies behind us. It is gone away forever, and because we entered the year 1913 already, we shall give the people again some information about the Christian School Society "Ebenezer," of Chicago, Illinois.

I shall begin with the remark that a feeling of thankfulness touches me when I try to revive the year which has passed. It is true that Christian instruction in general is only in the beginning, yet it may be said that it has taken an established position in our social life. It may be said without exaggeration that it has come to stay; moreover, in some respect it is no longer in its first stage, and can be looked upon with a certain pride.

During the year 1912, regular school hours were held. We could work unimpededly at the instruction of the children, and our work was blessed. At regular times the children were removed to a higher class, while only a very few could not pass. During 1912, our school turned out nineteen graduates, of whom some went to high school, others to business college, and, naturally, a certain number went to work and occupied places in stores, offices, and workshops. Of the graduates who went to other schools to obtain

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 31, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027E

more knowledge, we heard that their standings are O. K., and in that way these schools give evidence of the standard of our instruction.

Parents, who moved away out of our neighborhood and were compelled to send their children to another school, have returned them to our school, or testified openly that they were missing our school terribly.

With an eye on the possible enlargement of our school, the society bought the property next to it so that limited room would not be a reason to prevent the school from growing.

Also, in the financial sphere, God blessed us. We started the year with a considerable debt and closed it with a profit.

However, we met also with distress. Several pupils, and also a member of the board, passed away to the great beyond.

And herewith I am ending, beseeching God's blessing for 1913.

Ebenezer Chr. School Society  
George Offenhoff, Secretary.



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III B 4

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Oct. 7, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSELAND

The Society of the National Christian School Education, hopes to hold its yearly meeting October 13th, in the school building on 104th Street.

All members of the Society are urgently invited to attend this meeting. The agenda will be as follows:

1. Opening.
  2. Minutes. Report of the Secretary. Report of the Treasurer.
  3. Report of the Supply - Funds
  4. Address by the Reverend Wm. Stuart.
  5. Election of Board - members, and report of the Federal Diet.
- Beginning at eight o'clock p. m.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Sept. 23, 1910.

### BACK AGAIN TO THE BOOKS

Sunday night a special meeting was held at the First Reformed Church on Hastings Street. Six young men were present who were about to say farewell to Chicago, to their parents, friends, and relatives, in order to prepare themselves elsewhere for the struggles of life. In other words, these boys were either returning to university, or were about to enter upon some venture for the first time.

The principal guests of the evening were our fellow citizens Clarence Dam and Fred Zandstra, who were returning to Holland, Michigan, to qualify themselves at Hope College for Christian service. With them went E. Ferda, who also hopes to train himself at that institution to be a minister of the Gospel.

There were also present three students from a previous congregation of Reverend H. P. Schnurman's who had spent some time with their former teacher. These boys were also ready to return with the others to Holland, Michigan. They are

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Sept. 23, 1910.

Gerrit Maurits, Henry Jacobs, and Harry Hoff.

Reverend P. Braak, home missionary of the Reformed Church, was among those who came to say farewell to the young men.



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DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Aug. 19, 1910.

### CHRISTIAN NORMAL SCHOOL

The Christian School Society at 15th Street, has determined to support the founding of a Christian Normal School for the training of teachers, in conjunction with a High School.

The Christian School Society of Englewood reached the same decision. Before being put into execution the plan will have to be submitted to the respective societies.

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I A 1 a

DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, July 22, 1910.

## GRADUATING EXERCISES

Now we have to use this American expression, and why not since it sounds properly to.

The graduating exercises of our parochial schools are taking place this week. Those of the school on 15th Street, were held on Tuesday evening, July 19th. First, the principal, Mr. Kuiper, gave a speech and after that the graduates recited compositions in English and Dutch, as proof that they have qualified themselves in both languages and that the instruction in the Dutch language did no harm to their English.

To-night (Thursday evening) the graduating exercises of the Englewood School are taking place in the church building of the First Christian Reformed Congregation, at 71st Street. The program is nearly the same as that on the West-side, except, of course, persons and subjects differ.

Onze Toekomst, July 22, 1910.

Diplomas were awarded to the following pupils:

Ebenezer School, 15th Street.

Bennie Danhoff.  
Otto Dekker.  
Joe Twema.  
Agnes Roelfsema.  
Melle Slager.  
Gertie Van der Velde.

Susie Jacobsma.  
Annie Evenhuis.  
Richard Karsten.  
Pieter Slager.  
Henry Swieringa.  
Richard Van Eerden.

Englewood School:

Lambert Bere, Jr.  
Theodore Ellerie.  
Martha Fokkens.  
Jennie Lindemolder.  
Gertrude Rudenga.

Alice Kelder.  
Henry Stob.  
Henry Wegeman, Jr.  
Henry Wyma, Jr.

The diplomas give the pupils the right of admittance to any high school in



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Onze Toekomst, July 22, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### A PAROCHIAL NORMAL SCHOOL

The League of Christian School Societies of Chicago and vicinity, has taken up the plan to erect a Parochial Normal School. In view of this fact a meeting should have been held last Wednesday, but this meeting has been put off until August 17th.

We are unable to say, however, how the affair will be carried out.

At the meeting of August 17th, which will be held at the Christian Reformed Church at Douglas Park, two statements will be delivered. One by Mr. P. Prins of Roseland on: "Is supervision of the authorities of our schools desired?" and the other by Dr. G. Haan on: "The necessity of a Parochial Normal School for the training of teachers."

I A 2 a

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 8, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSELAND

We understand that the so-called "Graduation Exercises" of the pupils of the Parochial School at 104th Street will be held Friday evening, July 15th, in the Church building of the Second Christian Reformed Congregation at 106th Place and Perry Avenue.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, July 1, 1910.

### CHRISTIAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Last Friday, June 24th, the Chicago Christian Teachers' Association met in the school building at Englewood. The program revealed that the teachers were taking interest in their work.

Mr. A. Cleveringa, who has resigned as principal of the school at Lansing, withdrew as **president** of the Society. In his place Mr. J. H. Kregel, principal of the school at Englewood, was elected.

The next meeting will be held at Munster, Indiana.



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DUTCH

I A 1 a

Onze Toekomst, June 24, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### GENERAL NEWS

The Board of Education has informed the Board of the Parochial School at 15th Street, that the attainments of that school had been rated "excellent", and that in the future the diplomas given by this School, will be legally and officially acknowledged by the Board of Education.

I A 2 a

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, June 24, 1910.

GENERAL NEWS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There is a shortage of teachers in our Parochial Schools. Two teachers are needed in Englewood and one is needed at the 15th Street school.

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DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 28, 1910.

### GENERAL NEWS

The beautiful flag, which flew from the high flagpole of the Parochial School at Englewood, on the occasion of the inauguration of the school and the visit of President Taft to Chicago, was presented to the school by the Young Men's Association of the First Christian Reformed Congregation at 71st Street.



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Onze Toekomst, Mar 18, 1910.

GENERAL NEWS

The new section of the Parochial School at Englewood will be dedicated on Thursday, March 17.

In the afternoon a children's party will be held in the school building, and in the evening a speech will be delivered by Dr. Volbeda of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in the church of the First Christian Reformed Congregation at 71st Street.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 17, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

## CHRISTIAN SCHOOL RECOGNIZED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The board of the Christian School on 104th Street and Wentworth Avenue was informed, last week, by the Board of Education, that their school was recognized by that body, because it satisfied by the demands required by the City of Chicago. The diplomas which will be given in the future by the afore-mentioned school, will have the same value, as those given by the public school, and its recipients will be admitted to the City high schools without examination.

I A 2 a

[EIGHT GRADUATES FROM CHRISTIAN SCHOOL]

DUTCH

I A 1 a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onzetoekomst, July 30, 1909.

Last week eight pupils graduated from the Christian School on 15th Street, on which occasion they were presented with diplomas, which will give them admission to the Medill High School.

A beautiful program was also presented, which showed that the pupils in general had made good progress.



I A 2 a  
I A 1 a

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 30, 1909.

### COMPARISON

Mr. Editor:

Will you please allow me some space in your valuable paper. When we are asked how the public schools are faring, the answer is: Excellent! not only are the taxpayers eager to pay their part but also the parents are eager supporters.

In Roseland, for instance, there is a school,--a public school,--where they want certain improvements. The city, however, considers them unnecessary; and now they discovered another way to raise money for this purpose. The children perform a "drill". The largest part of the school children, as well as parents and others who are interested, must pay admission to see the show. Already much money has been collected. Those people of the public schools certainly support them.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 30, 1909.

We also have our schools, schools with sterling principles. And yet it is difficult to raise money for our schools,--for our Christian schools.

I wish to ask: Christians, how do you prove your Christian principles? Do you suppose that only by going to church you live up to your principles? Do you know that the essence of Christian life is war against the sinful world? Now in the public schools they teach the children to dance and similar wrong things. Therefore, prove your faith and your principles by your deeds, prove that you believe, that you are only the administrators for the lord, prove that from the earthly possessions, of which the Lord made you administrators, you will secure as much as possible for the Lord's business, among which is also Christian education. Therefore, to arms, men, women, boys and girls who are united under the banner of the Cross, and prove that your interest for Christian education is no less ~~than~~ the one revealed by the world for public education.

Signed,  
By a friend of Christian  
Education.

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DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onzetoekomst, Jan. 22, 1909.

A READER'S OPINION OF MR. VANDER PLOEG'S ADDRESS

It is **entirely** fitting to give here to Mr. Vander Ploeg's St. Nicholas dinner-address, the best answer it is possible to give. A storm of protest went up among our Dutch people, when Mr. Vander Ploeg, gave vent to his feelings in such a rude way, about the Hollanders and their schools. Despite this the Dutch public until now, has not given him a fitting answer.

True, there were men who acted as interpreters for us in Onzetoekomst, but upon those interpretations much can be improved. We Dutchmen must answer for ourselves. We must do this in large numbers. But our answer must be Christian, and to the point. God's business has always been resisted, is always being resisted and will always be resisted. Yet this resistance is beneficial to the Christian, we must have something we can fight for. The life of a Christian is a wear of faith. In this war we do not call each other names, but we pray and work. Works of faith and salvation. Let us then not be angry with Mr. Vander Ploeg, **but** let us pray for the man, who denounced Christian education so bitterly and untruthfully.



Onzetoekomst, Jan. 22, 1909.

All things work for the good of the Christian, also the resistance of the enemie of the Lord. Let our answer then be in that faith. Our schools give better education and better bringing up of our children than the public school, but our school buildings are far behind the public school buildings.

The **public** schools have money in abundance, while our schools are poor, thus the most decisive answer to Mr. Vander Floeg, is to dig down in our pockets and to see that our schools are remodeled and that our teachers be paid more and regular. We must not be a Christian and Hollander by word of mouth, but also with our hearts. When Christian education is a matter of our heart, then our pockets open automatically. We do not progress by rejecting some one elses principle, but by placing our own principle foremost and then live accordingly.

Therefore let our principle, (our faith in the upbringing of our children), be seen, spiritually, as well as materially, in the building of schools which should be equal to the public school-buildings.

Onzetoekomst, Jan. 22, 1909.

Let us as Dutch Christians **revive** the old adage, of not being Christians in name only, but in deed as well. Let us hold Christian education in the highest esteem as much as that is possible, and let us build schools, so that our adversaries will be ashamed and see that we are Christians and that we Dutch are men and women with principle.

Signed: A Reader.

P. S. I signed my name A. Reader, because this not an answer to Mr. Vander Floeg, but an urge to others to answer him appropriately.

DUTCH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

MR. H. VANDER FLOEG'S ST. NICHOLAS SPEECH

(Editorial)

In the Record Herald of December 9, 1908, there appears a reprint of the speech, delivered by Mr. H. Van der Floeg, at the dinner of St. Nicholas Society, in which the Hollanders in America, especially if they are supporters of Christian education, are being put on trial in such a way, that cannot pass unnoticed.

To my great pleasure, I noticed that Onzetoekomst already reflected on it, in its issue of December 25, in which unreservedly takes up the challenge for Christian education, concerning the reprint of the speech, which appeared in the Record Herald, cited in a broad sense in the above mentioned number of Onzetoekomst.

The speech of Mr. Van der Floeg brings out the following points: 1. That the Dutch in America are of a very poor origin. 2. That as a result of this they are backward and even unable to grasp the meaning of education. 3. That the establishment of Christian schools is the ultimate consequence of this.

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Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30279

4. That the Christian schools are entirely misplaced and unfit to make Citizens, fit for our American Nation. First we draw your attention to the fact that we champion the name Christian schools against, (as they were referred to by the speaker): Parochial and Private schools. Our Christian schools are not parochial nor private, they are rather the only institutions for elementary education, which can claim the title, Free Schools.

The speaker stated that the Netherlands who emigrated to America are of poor origin, that is largely true. It was not often that luxury brought them to America, that is certain, but nearly always betterment of their position, which made them take this long journey, for the rumors that came from here were always encouraging and continually tempted others to come to America. **Wonderful** opportunities were to be found in America, **it** would be foolish for any person to pass them up. Therefore it is improbable that their poor origin was the cause of being backward and unable to grasp the idea of higher education.

Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is a known fact, that once established in this country, seeing that the manacles of poverty had fallen off their hands, they advanced far beyond those of other nationalities. Or do you think this is an exaggeration? Let us then turn to the facts.

If it is reasonably correct that Chicago has a population of 2,000,000 people of which 20,000 are Hollanders, this would constitute 1% of Chicago's population. Now study the telephone directory, take carefully from it all the Dutch names, multiply them by 100, and you will find there would be need for a much larger directory than we have at present. Go still another step down the National ladder and compare their love for freedom. This battle for freedom was fought by the Dutch people as a whole, as well as by the individuals and this battle goes on unabated.

Back in the sixteenth and seventeenth centurys, they fought for religious and political freedom, and from the Netherlands, the Reformation spreaded over Western Europe, its influence was felt far beyond.

Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

It is that love of freedom, which has grown indestructible in the Dutch people. When through the French revolution, unnatural and **unbearable** bonds were made, then the freedom-loving people could not be held in check, and in 1834, at the separation of church and state, freedom of the church was anew acclaimed. Meanwhile something happened that can be **called** something new in history. Until now the battle was waged in spiritual, political and national terrain, but the task of making education free had just begun. Our youth was being considered. Elementary education had until now been more or less checked. At first it was Rome, and after the Reformation the **Reformed** church also took possession of education, and tried to use it to its own advantage. Then came the reaction, and the schools became state-property, and education was not free, except where the free school was established.

In the Netherlands they are becoming increasingly popular and the public or state schools are gradually becoming the exception whether the free schools are Christian schools, makes no difference.



Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The other parties have the same opportunity, but on this point they seem more lax, for when it came to a fight for freedom. The free school is yet in its infancy, and if it is true, as is being claimed that this **century is for** the child, then you will realize that the child can no longer be tied by unnatural bonds, and they will give to him the freedom to which he can legally lay claim. This can only be accomplished in a free school, which is under the control of the parents. The child belongs to the parents. When a child is born it becomes a member of the **family**, and the parents have **the** right, and are responsible for the entire upbringing, and it is an abuse, when the state says to the parents: You are responsible for the entire bringing up of the child, except his education for which I am responsible because it can not be entrusted to you. But the parents who understand their full responsibility, will not turn them over to the state, but will undertake to educate their own children.

This proves that Mr. Van der Ploeg was wrong when he **declared** that the champions of the free school, stood in the way of freedom and progress.

Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is just against the enemies of the free school which we are protesting, they are too conservative, too backward on the problem of education to realize, (as the speaker said), the new order of things. I deem it improper to reply to the last point of the speaker, namely that the above mentioned schools are unfit to make good citizens for our American nation, for two reasons. The first because this case was made plain in Onzetoekomst of December 25, 1908. Second because, as Onzetoekomst rightfully pointed out that this teasing is too low, and the honor of the free school demands that we remain silent on that score. I wish to make only one more remark, namely, the entire article of Mr. Vander Ploeg speaks of thoughtlessness and carelessness.

The speaker is well known as a famous lawyer, and has the undivided trust of the entire Dutch element and his influence reaches to far beyond that. Correctness and completeness always earmark his work and it is continually to his honor to do everything complete. It remains a puzzle to the undersigned, how a man like Mr. Vander Ploeg, without studying the case in the least, could make a vicious attack on the Hollanders pet Jewel, as though it were only trash.

Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I also appreciate the value of the public schools but that is no reason why we should throw our ideals overboard. We trust that Mr. H. Vander Ploeg will confess that he missed the ball, and if such is not the case then he will reply to the above article.

L. De Boer.



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DUTCH

Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MR. VANDER PLOEG'S REPLY TO EDITOR

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1908.

Mr. Louis Holstein,  
Editor of Onzetoekomst,

My Dear Sir:

I read with surprise your attack on me in Onzetoekomst of December 25th, in connection with your criticism of my address before the St. Nicholas Society of Chicago. It is your privilege to differ with me on the question of the value to our people of parochial schools and you also have the right, both as an editor and as a individual to criticise my views upon **that**, or any other subject. But your statement in reference to me personally, that I cherished a deep and venomous hatred against the Christian education of our young people, caused me to denounce all that was dearest and best in them, is without any foundation or excuse.

Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

You read my address and therefore knew how generously I praised our nationality. Among many other things I said is the following: "It will not do to say that these schools are necessary for instruction in the Holland language, or for the purpose of reading the Bible in the schoolroom. The Bible may be and is usually read daily in every well regulated family among our people. In addition to this, the parents who advocate and support these parochial **schools**, usually send their children to Sunday School, Catechism and other Church services. Many of **them** I am forced to say, often make Sunday Service irksome rather than interesting and pleasant for their children, at least it was so in my boyhood days. Let us confess that many of these practices and usages are followed, not from a sincere desire to worship God, but rather because they have been so practised and handed down to us from father to son. We are creatures of a habit, and adaptation to a new environment is often difficult and tedious."

I do not wish to be considered as saying a single word against the strictest orthodoxy of our Churches nor against the most faithful observance of the Sabbath day; nor against the deepest **study** and reverence for the Bible.

Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

That is part of our inheritance; that is the foundation upon which was built the lasting glory of our people. But this does not require strict adherence to obsolete customs, or the perpetuation of absurd provincial usages.

The world has always been, and I trust always will be full of change and progress. The great men, who made it better to live in, were men of new ideas and larger conceptions. The progress of the world, the change from the old to the new, our adaptation to the new order of things, is the very essence of our existence. And again: We want to see another descendant of our heroic race become the chief executive of this nation. Not as a distinct Hollander, but as a type of that strong, wise and progressive American **Citizenship**, that dares and dares again, yes, always dares - with which the possibilities of our race are so pregnant. We do not know what victory or defeat, what success or failure, what glory or shame may be in store for the people of our new and adopted country; but we can rest assured that the men and women of Dutch blood and their descendants will help to maintain and defend its free institutions with that same spirit of self-sacrifice, devotion and valor, which in the 16th and 17th centuries preserved to them the independence of their native soil and won for the people of Holland, the lasting



Onzetoekomst, Jan. 8, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Why then, did you detach a small portion of my address, and then state that I abused everything that was dear to our Holland people? I have always upheld the good name and glory of our nationality and have always been proud of the fact that I am a born Hollander. My voice has **ever** been raised and my efforts are always directed for their advancement and welfare, not perhaps as you see it, but as I honestly understand it.

This does not mean or prove that my judgement is always right, but only that my heart is true to our people. In conclusion it seems to me that it would only be doing simple justice to both of us that my entire address as delivered at the St. Nicholas dinner be published in your paper, so that your readers may judge for themselves whether your accusations are just.

Yours truly,

H. Vander Ploeg.

DUTCH

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Onze Toekomst, Dec. 25, 1908.

MR. VAN DER PLOEG'S SPEECH ON THE  
FESTIVAL OF ST. NICHOLAS

At the St. Nicholas dinner, held December 8 at the Bismarck Hotel, Mr. H. Van der Ploeg made a speech which must have made many of the Dutch people present very angry. We had hoped that one of them would protest against the statements of the speaker; full details of his speech were printed the next day in the American newspapers. But it was undoubtedly below people's dignity to answer such foul imputations in which the character of our Dutch nation was attacked.

The speaker's deep-rooted antipathy to--we should say inveterate hatred of--parochial elementary schools, made him burst out in invective against everything Dutch, and everything precious to them. It is entirely superfluous to defend parochial instruction against such crude attacks. Parochial instruction itself, and the fruits which it yields, here as well as in the Netherlands, are above all such criticism. In the Netherlands, people have given up that type of criticism for some time past; here, where this instruction is of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 25, 1908.

relatively recent date, as is everything else in this country, people dare to place it in a wrong light. It is principally for that reason that a word of protest is not altogether superfluous. This is what the speaker had to say:

"Coming as these people (the Dutch immigrants) do from different parts of Holland, and chiefly from small villages and country districts, where wages are low and the necessities of life dear, they arrive here with very fixed notions and prejudices, which are often the result of their birth and environment instead of a sound education and wise judgment.....I am afraid that the majority of them are also opposed to the study and adoption of what is best in American life and manners. They seem to have such fixed notions and habits that it is difficult for them to realize the new order of things. They wish to continue to measure and to judge things by the standard of the home they have left, and not of the home they find.

"So extreme is this obstinate adherence to Dutch customs and usages, that our worthy Holland people establish Dutch parochial schools in many places, and



Onze Toekomst, Dec. 25, 1908.

would, if they could, establish exclusive small Dutch villages or settlements, even in our large cosmopolitan cities. It is usually only the poorer people who send their children to these schools, and so, besides paying their share of the taxes for the maintenance of our splendid public schools, they are also burdened with the support of these little private schools, which are usually poorly equipped. It is seldom that a school of this character has a competent teacher. As a rule he is not proficient in either English or Dutch, and seldom indeed in both.....The result is that the child must unlearn in later years what he should have learned correctly and well in his childhood, and is at a disadvantage for years to come, because of the time thus foolishly spent."

And so the speaker continues to heap nonsense upon nonsense. The last sentence, with which the speaker concluded his demonstration, is especially curious, and indicates how thoroughly he "understands" his subject. Indeed, how can a person, at an elderly age, forget that which he should have learned as a child, and thus, which he has never learned? A more impossible conclusion cannot be imagined.

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 25, 1908.

His whole reasoning indicates that the speaker is completely uninformed on the subject of parochial instruction; otherwise he would have acknowledged the fact that the teachers in our parochial schools have grown old in the service; that our parochial schools, no matter how recently they may have been built, are turning out young men and women, who have been prepared for life; who are second to none of the children of the public schools. The speaker should have mentioned the fact that heretofore the parochial schools, due to lack of sufficient forces, offered instruction only as far as the seventh grade. Therefore, the Dutch students had to continue in public schools, and in competitive examinations carried off prizes, proving that they did not need to forget that which they had never learned. Then he ought to know that generally the teachers in our parochial schools are well matched (in both English and Dutch, if you please) with the teachers in our public schools, whose teaching, even for the greatest advocates of our public schools, is pronounced to be, to put it mildly, "inadequate"; and he ought to know that teachers in parochial schools are accepted without teachers' certificates by necessity, and last but not least, that the teaching personnel of our parochial schools teach from principle and conviction, and therefore are inspired with an enthusiasm for the work which



Onze Toekomst, Dec. 25, 1908.

cannot be found in the public schools. Then he should know that the renascent Netherlands has to thank the parochial school for its development, and that men like Kuyper and Bavinck, who have even come to America to explain the development of the reform movement, belonged to the first advocates of national parochial instruction.

As we mentioned at the beginning, the parochial school does not need to be defended against such foul imputations. But we wish to emphasize particularly the fact that the future of America depends on its continuing to permit national parochial instruction of the youth of our people. If you take away the Bible and the doctrine of salvation from our children, your penal colonies and prisons will be enlarged.

Let our people cling a little more closely to the old Dutch principles. It will not do them any harm. Our Dutch people here in America are not surpassed by any group in the sphere of knowledge and science, or commerce and industry. Only--and is this an offense?--our Dutch people do lag behind so far as the



Onze Toekomst, Dec. 25, 1908.

number of criminals and drunkards are concerned. Of more than 20,000 native-born Dutch living in Chicago, not more than ten ever come in contact with the police. These are our Dutch people, who lag behind and stand in the way of other people, Mr. Van der Ploeg. Beat that record, if you can!

But it is not our desire to discuss this nonsense any further. It is really not our business, because, according to Mr. Van der Ploeg, the ministers, alone, are basically to blame, and we do not have any claim to that title.

Furthermore, the speaker says: "In many of the small Holland settlements in Illinois and elsewhere, that I have observed, there is a lack of public spirit and enterprise which should be foreign to people of our nationality. And I am not afraid to say, for nothing personal is intended, that this spirit of self-sufficiency and smugness is often due in no small part to their leaders, and especially their ministers, to whom they look for guidance and of whom they expect so much."

That closes the door for further dispute!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I A 2 b  
III B 2

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, September 4, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### CURRICULUM OF CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

On Monday, at Roseland a meeting was held of representatives of the Christian school boards in Cook County, attended also by the principals of the schools, to decide about a curriculum made up by the principals and sent to the various boards in order to take the matter accurately and earnestly into consideration.

The purpose of the adoption of the curriculum is to obtain from the State such recognition that the boards shall be entitled to award certificates to graduated pupils, admitting them to high schools under the same conditions as the children who attend the public schools.

Two curriculums had been laid out, in the first of which the Dutch language would be used in the first three of four classes, while in the second Dutch is entered only as a subject.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, September 4, 1908.

Because the opinions of the school boards were divided on this subject, neither of the curriculums was accepted. It was decided to revise both, in order to bring them nearer together and so to satisfy both parties.



Onze Toekomst, June 28, 1907.

### CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

That Christian education, gradually draws more interest was proved las Wednesday, at the meeting in the First Christian Reformed Church in Englewood, where delegates of seven school societies representatives of several congregations, among whom were 4 preachers and 15 teachers, were present. What was known already, was shown by the report of the committee which was appointed at the last meeting, that the diploma's given by the Christian schools would only permit one to enter the public high school, when a specified course of study was made, according to school Superintendent Cooley. The Board of Education would then send an inspector, who would sign the diploma's. A committee was named, consisting of the principals of the different schools and a delegate from each one of the school-societies which until now have had no principal, to formulate such a plan. It was decided to question the different school-societies, whether it would not be to their advantage to formulate a union of the various societies and to form a central committee, which would handle matters of universal importance, and at the same time would place all the societies in Chicago on an equal footing.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 25, 1907.



THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL ON 15th STREET

The meeting of the society of the above-mentioned school, which was held last week, revealed that the school is in good financial condition. The report of the treasurer showed that during the year 1906 the school received contributions, gifts, tuitions, etc., to the sum of \$2,908.98, and that the total expenditures were \$2,935.30; there was thus a small deficit of \$26.32.

The society has 200 members, while the number of children attending school is 250. The school has five teachers, namely, Messrs. L. Van Dellen, H. Jacobsma, and H. Kueper, and the ladies J. Van Wezep and K. Venema. One of the founders of the school is still a member of the board, namely, Mr. A. Muldes, the treasurer.

We wish to call your attention to the coming general meeting of the society, to be held February 13. This is a meeting for and of the members, and no one ought to think, "They can get along without me." In case you are of this frame of



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Onze Toekomst, Jan. 25, 1907.

mind, we assure you that your presence is as necessary as that of anyone else. The administration which is to be elected must represent you. If an undesirable person gets a seat on the board, then you, by your absence, have been responsible for such a person's having been elected.

There will also be a discussion of the proposed 25 per cent increase in death benefit payments. This is a weighty problem.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, December 7, 1906.

WPA (111) PROL 502/5

### CHRISTIAN TEACHERS SOCIETY

A Christian Teachers' Society, numbering fifteen members, was organized last Friday in the school on 15th Street, representing the four different Christian schools within the city limits. The governing body of the society, consists of the following persons: H. van Dellen, President; A. Cleveringa, Vice President; C. Bovenkerk, Secretary; H. Kuiper, Treasurer; Mr. Hofman, Financial Secretary.

The Board was instructed to formulate a constitution and By-laws and to provide a work program. The society expects to meet every three months, on the last Friday of the month.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, November 30, 1906.

### CHRISTIAN SCHOOL MEETING

In the First Christian Reformed Church of Chicago, a meeting took place last week, in the interest of Christian education. Delegates from six school boards, as well as twenty teachers, six ministers and representatives of many consistories were present. The object was to form a closer union and more co-operation with the different schools in Chicago and vicinity. The point was especially stressed, that the diplomas given by the Christian Schools, should have the same value, as those given by the public schools. There was a committee appointed, consisting of four school principals and two preachers, to investigate the qualifications regarding same.

The desirability was also expressed for the forming of a central union or league, through which the local societies would be closer connected and as a result could work together more collectively.



Onze Toekomst, August 31, 1906.

WPA (ILL) 1906 3073

### THE NEW CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

The new Christian school on 15th Street was put in use last Wednesday for the first time. It is a well planned, building, built to meet the demand of the times and the latest building ordinances. It is only natural that on this occasion the children had to celebrate and the celebration was well arranged by the school board. Monday was the day designated for this. At noon the children came with their teachers and a large number of spectators, gathered in the basement of the First Christian Reformed Church on 14th Street, which had served so far for class rooms. The hall had been changed into vertible festive auditorium, towards which willing hands of friends of the school had done their bit. And the spirit? You ought to have seen the children. You could read on the faces of those 250 children, what was in their hearts. Happiness as well as thankfulness could be seen on every face. And after they had given sufficient audible proof of their acquired knowledge and the teachers also had spoken a word of thanks and encouragement, the children did real justice to the refreshments which were served to them. When the feast was at an end they all went in a parade to the new school, and then home. In the evening the feast was continued, at a well attended meeting in the Church of the First Reformed congregation on Hastings Street. After the introductory speech by the Rev. Breen came the speakers, the Rev. K. Kuepers of Roseland, and C. De Leeuw of Douglas Park. The first spoke on "be happy with the happy" and the last on the words of Solomon: "Teach the boy the first principles



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, August 31, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

according to his demands; and when he becomes aged, he shall not stray from them." That the speakers were heard with undivided attention is the best proof that their words fell on "fertile earth".

Onze Toekomst, June 8, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

## LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE NEW CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

Last Wednesday, the cornerstone of the new Christian school on 15th street between Asland and Paulina, was laid with fitting ceremonies. The festivities began at two o'clock in the afternoon. Before a large throng of interested people, Mr. H. Jacobsma, who functioned as master of ceremonies, opened the meeting and requested the singing of Psalm 105:5, after which he requested Dr. P. Moerdyke to lead in prayer. After the opening formalities, the Rev. H. Harmeling spoke masterfully before the meeting on the topic "The positive confession of God is necessary in the teaching of children". Following this the chair was given to Mr. A. Bulthuis, who with a few proper remarks laid the cornerstone of the new building, after which the meeting sang loud and clear Psalm 100:4, now the chair was given to Dr. P. Moerdyke, who made a beautiful speech in the English language, and his topic was: "Christian instruction a necessity for good citizenship". The last speaker on the program was the Rev. C. De Leeun, who spoke about Christian instruction and the knowledge, which speech was outstanding through its simplicity and clearness, after which Rev. E. Breen led the meeting in a prayer of thanks to God. The Christian school on our West Side has progressed remarkably during its existence. It can boast now of 225 pupils with the following instructive personnel: Mr. H. Jacobsma, Mr. H. Van Bellen, Miss Jenney Van Wesep and Miss Katie Venema. The new school building will be built at a cost of \$8,000.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It will contain eight rooms, although only four will be used at the start. May  
the new school be blessed and at the same time be a blessing for Chicago!



I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

c. Contributions



Onze Toekomst, March 2, 1927.

HAS GOD GIVEN YOU MONEY FOR INVESTMENT?

The Chicago Christian High School still has a number of bonds for sale. If you like an opportunity to experience the three things, which make an investment a source of luck, then we advise you, unconditionally, to buy those bonds. They offer good interest, namely six per cent, which is twice that offered by any bank. Furthermore they are a well insured and safe investment, which not only have a good lawful security, but more than that, have a righteous security from the entire society for Christian High School Education. And what is even more important, they offer the rest giving satisfaction, that while your money earns good interest in a safe investment, it is in the service of God's kingdom for the well being of his children. The Chicago Christian High School is in its ninth year of successful work. Next September it will need eight or nine teachers, and will have about 225 students. The work that is being done is of inestimable value for the spiritual and timely well being of our children, and is one of the bulwarks against the enemies who try every way to destroy God's kingdom and his truth. In case you are able to invest and can help, write or send a check to Mr. B. Ottenhoff, 7110 S. Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.



I A 2 C

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 29, 1925.

DUTCH



[THE ALUMNI PLAN A BAZAAR]

The alumni of the 110th Place Christian School will hold a "Bazaar" on Friday, May 8th, from 5 P. M. until 10 P.M. in the school. Those who have anything to offer for sale to the alumni, can deliver such to the Roseland Reporter, 11136 Wallace Street.

The proceeds of this bazaar will be for the benefit of the new school which will be built at Princeton Avenue and 108th Place.

Many Roseland business people have showed their good will by donating a variety of articles to the alumni, which has worked hard for the school for some time. The alumni is composed of people, who have attended the school and who want to send their children there.



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Onze Toekomst, Jan. 31, 1913.

WPA (ILL) PDC 50.75

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSELAND

Some members of the Women's Society of the First Reformed Church, 107th St., Roseland, are working for the interest of the Christian School at 104th St.

They have been busily engaged with that work for ten months, and the other day they surprised the board of that school with a gift of \$36.25.

We are hoping that this good example will be imitated by other women, either by joining the society, or by forming their own club.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Sept. 23, 1910.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSELAND

Last Wednesday the pupils of the Christian School, 111th and State Streets, spent a pleasant day in the "Pan Handle Woods." The children were transported from the School to the picnic grounds in the woods in automobiles and carriages.

The Women's Club, which has undertaken the task of making and selling clothes to support the School financially, sold all the clothing which it offered for sale.

It is reported that the picnic netted the School a profit of approximately one hundred dollars.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Onze Toekomst, Apr. 30, 1909.

### COMPARISON

Mr. Editor: Will you please allow us some space in your widely read newspaper? When we are asked how the public schools are going, we answer, "Excellently." Not only are the taxpayers eager to pay their share, but the parents also are eager supporters, and make a special and individual contribution.

In Roseland, for instance, there is a school, a public school, where they want certain things done. The city however considers such expenditures unnecessary, so a way has been devised to raise the necessary money. The children will perform a "drill." The majority of the school children, as well as parents and others who are interested, must pay admission to see the show. A great deal of money has already been collected. The sponsors of the public school system certainly support the principle of public education, regardless of how inadequate that education may be.

We also have our parochial schools, consecrated to Jesus Christ, who died for suffering humanity, and yet it is difficult to collect money for our schools,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Onze Toekomst, Apr. 30, 1909.

for our parochial schools. Our churches are full to overflowing on Sundays. When I think of the meager financial support given to the parochial schools, I am forced to ask: "Christians, what evidence do you give of your Christian beliefs? Do you imagine that simply by going to church, you are giving evidence of your beliefs? Do you not know that the seed of Christian life is a war against the [secular] world, which is a world of sin? In the public schools they are teaching the children to dance, and other such immoral practices. Using our parochial schools as weapons, we must war against the evil that is being disseminated among the children in the public schools. Therefore we say, Prove your faith and show your principles by your deeds. Prove that you believe that you are only the servants of the Lord. Prove that from the earthly possessions, of which the Lord has made you the administrators you will give as much as you can for the Lord, and that includes your support of parochial education. Therefore to arms, men, women, and children, who have allied together under the banner of the Cross, and prove that your interest in parochial education is as fervent as is that of the secular world toward public school education."

A friend of Christian education



**I. ATTITUDES**

**A. Education**

**2. Parochial**

**d. Special Endowments**



I A 2 d  
I B 3 b

DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, Sept. 22, 1926.

### [MONEY RAISING EFFORT]

The well-announced tea party given by the women of the 110th Place School, which was held last week at the home of Mrs. C. Kostelyk, may be called a financial success. More than \$77 was taken in for the building of a new school. When we plan a yearly meeting of three hundred members, just about thirty "Big Brothers" will attend. But when the women meet, there is nearly a one-hundred per cent attendance, which goes to show that mother is always the one on whose heart the question of Christian education presses the most.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**1. Temperance**

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II E 3

DUTCH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 14, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF ONZE TOEKOMST

In answer to Mr. S. Bolt's article regarding comfort stations in the Netherlands and Chicago, I have this to say: In Chicago the toilets in the saloons are free to the ladies as well as the men. Mr. Bolt is of the opinion, that he has to buy something. That is up to him.

In Chicago, the saloons have side entrances which are convenient to the toilets. In the Netherlands, however, one finds only urinals, to serve the public. If you do find a comfort station, which is an exception, you pay for the use of it. So I come to the conclusion that the toilet situation in America is better than in Holland. I doubt whether erecting a sufficient number of comfort stations would prove Mr. Bolt's theory that there would be fewer drinkers. Closing the saloons or houses of prostitution does not remove evil. People of little breeding have evil passions and are looking for each others company either in saloons or in other public places. People whose desires are normal, seldom frequent saloons.



Onze Toekomst, Mar. 14, 1913.

The more we try to raise the intellectual level of the lower class of society, without being obvious, the more assured are we of success.

H. Roelf Withof,  
Grand Rapids.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 28, 1913.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Editor of Onze Toekomst:

The American has progressed in many respects, but in others he is left wanting. For instance, in the large cities of the Netherlands and England comfort stations are provided to accommodate men and women. I must say that they were just as necessary as drinking places. But where will a stranger find comfort stations in our large cities? In the saloon? That is a business establishment and no place for women. But as I must go to a saloon, I buy a nickel cigar for appearances' sake.

Some time ago two men went with me to a saloon. Each of them bought a glass of whisky, costing fifteen cents. I wondered if they have wives and children who are in want. It would keep many people out of the saloons if public comfort stations were provided here.

Some days ago, I read in a Dutch weekly that the distiller makes from a sack

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Onze Toekomst, Feb. 28, 1913.

of grain with the help of harmful supplements, a barrel of gin retailing for 120 guilders. The farmer, who raises the grain, receives 4 guilders for it; the government, who taxes the gin, receives 32 guilders. The railroad company charges 7.50 guilders for transportation; the distiller, who makes it, receives 27.50 guilders; the drayman, who takes it away, asks 2.50 guilders for his services; the saloonkeeper, who sells it, receives 47.50 guilders. The toper gets a headache, and the poor wife a licking, while his children go hungry. Instead of clothes these wretches are dressed in rags.

God has given us grain to make bread, not to squander by making a hellish liquor out of it.

Thanking you for the space in your paper, I am

Very sincerely yours,

S. Bolt, 1516 Estes Avenue

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 27, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

MEETING OF THE DUTCH ANTISALOON LEAGUE.

p. 1 - The committees of the various branches of the Dutch Antisaloons League, held a meeting last Saturday evening, at the home of Mr. P. Court. Van. Woerden, 6905 Union Ave. The purpose of the meeting was to devise plans so as to increase support for the cause.

It was decided to hold public meetings in the various Dutch churches of Chicago and vicinity, where nationally-known speakers would give addresses.



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Onze Toekomst, Sept. 23, 1910.

### DUTCH ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Next Wednesday evening, September 28, at eight o'clock, in the church of the First Reformed Congregation on Hastings Street, a meeting will be held by the Dutch Anti-Saloon League. Reverend P. Braak will speak on the destructive influence of the saloon.

Although the meeting of this League will be held in the church building of the First Reformed Congregation, this organization has neither a local nor an ecclesiastical character. Anyone who agrees with its principles, and has reached the age of eighteen, can become a member.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Aug. 5, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY MEETS

Next Wednesday evening, August 10, at 8 o'clock, in the Church of the First Reformed Congregation at Hastings Street, a meeting of the newly formed Society in July, will be held to combat the abuses of liquor, and to discuss the draft regulations, etc, made by the committee.

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Onze Toekomost, June 24, 1910.

### ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

A section of the Dutch-Anti-Saloon League, has been organized in Englewood.

This Section will meet Thursday evening, in the Church building of the First Reformed Community at 62nd Street.



Onze Toekomst, June 10, 1910.

GENERAL NEWS

About **three** weeks ago, the Dutch-Anti-Saloon-League, held a public meeting at the Church building of the Christian Reformed Community of Douglas Park, on which occasion Dr. Walkotten of Roseland made a well constructed speech on "The saloon and the family".

The report of that **meeting** sent to us, got lost, but we are mentioning it just the same, even if it is a little late, as an evidence, that the anti-saloon movement is gradually growing.

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Onze Toekomst, Mar. 25, 1910.

ANTI-SALOON MEETINGS



The Dutch Anti-Saloon League, which was formed a short while ago at the initiative of Mr. P. Court van Woerden, will hold the following mass-meetings next week:

Wednesday, 8 P.M., at the Church of the First Reformed Congregation of Englewood, 62nd and Peoria Streets.

Thursday, 8 P.M., at the Church of the First Reformed Congregation at Hastings Street.

Friday, 8 P.M., at the Christian Reformed Church in Douglas Park.

Several good speakers have been engaged for these meetings, and a large attendance is to be expected.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 25, 1910.

The League is meeting with success. This week, Friday evening, March 25, a mass-meeting will be held in the Bethany Reformed Church at 111th Street. At this meeting one of the principal anti-saloon orators will speak.





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Onze Toekomst, Mar. 18, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSELAND

Last Wednesday evening, March 16th, in the church building at 107th Street, and Michigan Avenue, a so-called "anti-saloon meeting" was held.

Speakers in this occasion were Dr. L. Kuiper, Dr. Flipse, Dr. Steunenbergh, Dr. Douwstra, and Dr. W. Stuart.

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Onzetoekomst, June 4, 1909.

VIA TELEPHONE 30276

# AN ATTEMPT TO DISCOURAGE THE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR AT WEDDINGS

All the preachers of both the Reformed and Christian Reformed Churches in Chicago, have reached an agreement among themselves, not to perform any marriage ceremony, where intoxicating liquor is used at the wedding.

The missuse of intoxicating liquor on such occasions and the resulting intoxication has prompted them to this step.



DUTCH

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Onze Toekomst, Jan. 24, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30276

### PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

In one of our newspapers the remark is made that at the moment about 40,000,000 people in the United States are living in so-called "dry" states, counties, or towns, and that prohibition will soon command a much larger territory.

If the above mentioned statement is true, then the prohibition law prevails among more than half of the inhabitants of our Union. This proves again that if a good cause once finds rest in the people's heart it expands and works as leavened dough "until the whole dough is soured."

The above-mentioned paper, the Vrije Hollander, complains, however, because the evil is not perceptible in the roots. "Close the distilleries and breweries!" should be the slogan. Only then can people expect results.





Onze Toekomst, Jan. 24, 1908.

NPA (ILL) PRO 30773

This is true enough, but let us observe that as yet we are not that far. This could only become effective through national legislation. And not unless a majority of the population is for prohibition can one expect results.

We also do not believe in half-baked precautions, and should like to see the evil, caused by intemperance once and for all, put under restraint, but then, people must no longer shout "close the distilleries and breweries," and at the same time say: "But in abstemious use of liquors, we, and millions of others, do not see any harm."

This is just the mistake. The only way to make an end of the misery, caused through the saloons is, to have them closed forever, and it will be necessary to sacrifice moderate consumption of liquor.

Through moderate consumption the saloons, breweries, and distilleries maintain their ground, and therefore are **assuring the existence of a national evil.**



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DUTCH

WPA FILE # 8801 3075

Onze Toekomst, Nov. 1, 1907.

### EXTRA DRINK LICENSES AND SUNDAY CLOSING

A violent conflict has broken out between the so-called United Societies, the organization which tried to reject the new Charter, and the Chicago Law and Order League. The first organization has put two bills before the Legislature. One proposes to make the Sunday closing law null and void by giving the Council the right to grant extra permits for the sale of beer or liquor at dancing parties, political meetings, and assemblies of different types. At present such permits are not available, because liquor can only be sold in licensed saloons. Therefore, the purpose of these bills are to invalidate the Sunday and the saloon ordinances.

The Chicago Law and Order League is attacking these bills. The league has sent a memorandum to the Legislature wherein the probable consequences of such bills are explained. We hope with all our hearts that the Legislature will reject these bills.



I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

2. Blue Laws



I B 2

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, August 8, 1923.

WPA (ILL) FRG. 30270

ATTITUDE OF THE DUTCH CHURCHES TOWARD A CARNIVAL HELD IN ROSELAND  
BY THE AMERICAN LEGION.

As things stand on Saturday morning, August 4, concerning the much talked of carnival, many rumors are in the air. The local papers claim that the Legion, supported by different organizations as well as thousands of signatures, will go through with the carnival, in spite of the protest of the churches, and will make use of the once issued permit. Further, the papers state that the case is before Judge Sabbath, who will make his decision in the case, whether to prohibit, or to let the carnival go through. Whatever the decision, the carnival must go through says the Legion. And, they say, that the carnival already started, shall officially be opened on Sunday, August 5, at 110th St.

Onze Toekomst, August 8, 1923. .

WPA (ALL) PROC 30275

and Indiana Avenue. Those who are opposed are angry at little Alderman Govier, who, they charge, was first in favor, and is now against it, and who now does everything in his power to put the carnival on the rocks, so much so, that the Mayor has said that he would not go against the wishes of the Alderman of the 9th Ward. And so according to all reports it was clear that neither the churches, nor the \$2,000, which was donated were powerless to curb this sin, and that even politics were powerless, because the decision of Judge Sabbath was in favor of the Legion. It is just as Dr. Hylkema said from the pulpit, Sunday morning, when he made known the decision of the judge, "We can only protest and show our protest by never visiting the carnival, and, we hope above all, that especially our young people will not show themselves there. We concur in this decision and the best we can do against this sinful carnival is to preach the gospel. That and the carnival do not go together.

Onze Toekomst, May 31, 1927.

### PROHIBITION.

The word "prohibition" is of the same meaning in the Dutch language as in the English. Although the meaning remains the same, it seems to be altered to the extent that in daily life it is only used exclusively in relation to the sale and use of alcoholic liquors. However this may be to the supporters of personal liberty who lament over the enactment of the prohibition law which curtails their personal liberty(?), prohibition will also be enforced against narcotics and all forms of dope. The so-called Miller anti-narcotic bill was accepted by Congress in Washington and it was up to President Harding to make this much-discussed subject a law.

Those who are against opium prohibition have time and again declared that such a law was inadvisable, and would be impossible to enforce, pointing to the yet many cases of drunkenness in spite of the prohibition law. But, in the first place, the violations of this law are steadily declining and in the second place, the fact that a law is being violated cannot make such a law undesirable. Besides it will be much easier for the authorities to enforce opium prohibition than liquor prohibition.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, May 31, 1922.

WPA (ALL PROS 3077)

The new law gives the entire opium trade, manufacture as well as import, into the hands of a committee consisting of three cabinet members. This commission is completely empowered to stop all unlawful trade in morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics. Violation of this law can be punished by a fine of \$10,000 and a five year prison sentence. And this law was necessary. The use of opium has, especially since the enactment of the prohibition law, alarmingly increased and for thousands of men and women, old as well as young, worked bodily and spiritual loss. Where a person does not know how to protect himself bodily and spiritually, then it is the duty of the government to come between and to protect the people from possible condemnation in spite of themselves. The government is in the service of the nation and does this not for the protection of a single person, but of the entire nation as such.

Honor to the present government which had the courage to enact the opium prohibition law, and if there be obstacles to the enforcement of a law, those obstacles can be overcome. This was proved by the Sunday closing law in Chicago. Just as did the mayor of Chicago, the government at Washington shall find that the strict enforcement of the prohibition law and of the opium prohibition law will have the support of the best part of its citizens.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, May 2, 1919.

[THOMPSON AND THE WETS]

In a much appreciated article on a reconstructed future a protest was made against the following lines which were under the heading of, "Roseland News: Thompson and a Wet Chicago". This line can do no damage if it means defense of the saloon. We also hesitated to take up this heading, but we thought that more joy would be expressed over the total result of the election, than simply over the victory of the "wets". Further, this sentence must be taken ironically or probably even sarcastically, for Thompson is known as an enemy of the saloon, and the keepers of the saloon fought him tooth and nail while his adversaries counted on their support...Sweitzer as mayor was supported by the saloons but was not trusted by the people.

We expect from Thompson that he will continue his fight against the saloon. This is our interpretation, although the heading was a little dangerous.

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DUTCH

Selected Writings (No date, Chicago)

WPA (U.S. - P.S.) 102/5

HANS HANSEN

### THE CLOSING OF CHICAGO'S SALOONS ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1915.

Mayor Thompson said the word and the voice that had been smothered so long was heard everywhere. And the saloon, the whisky closet, where men's brains are dulled, is closed on Sunday. And whatever it may be, he is right. Mayor Thompson, what do you care if the wet army calls you guilty of treason? Let it talk and stick to your principles. Now, on Monday morning many a man, who drank on Sunday and felt the effects on Monday, goes to work Monday morning fresh as a rose and fit. And what does it matter if the saloon-keeper says that Thompson killed his trade and took his living? That is only bluff. The saloon-keeper took the bread of the workman and his family and now that he cannot get it, he protests in the name of "Liberty". Be brave, Mayor Thompson and do not cater to the saloons. You will come out on top, because beer and whisky make ruined homes and slaves of the devil.



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DUTCHOnze Toekomst, June 24, 1910.

## GENERAL NEWS

Monday, June 13th at 8 o'clock in the evening, a meeting took place in the vestry of the Reformed Church at 62nd Street. Mr. P. Court van Moerden presided at the meeting. The purpose was to erect a Christian Anti-Saloon Society. Dr. S. C. Nettinga opened the meeting with prayer, after which Mr. P. Court van Moerden spoke thus:

"Dear friends, we are glad that you listened to the invitation, to discuss together this evening the formation of a Christian Anti-Saloon Society. Speakers demonstrate what mischief the saloons are causing, that they are abetting prostitution, and are giving an opportunity for immortality.

Heretofore, before the election of Aldermen, orators and speakers discussed the anti-saloon principle, but today nobody is discussing this matter any longer. It is therefore necessary that we as Hollanders clarify our position through the formation of a Society, a Christian

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, June 24, 1910.

Society, because we can expect help only from Him, who has everything in His hand, and we as human beings are obliged to do that what God has revealed to us.

How many family fathers have strayed from home! How many families have been destroyed! How many young folks are finding their ruin in the saloon!"

The assembly then asked the speaker different questions, which were all answered by him.

Reverend Brinkman was invited by Reverend W. C. Nettinga to say a few words. Reverend Brinkman indicated what we have to do as Christians, what our duty is, and how we have to effect our Christian duty socially.

All people present gave their vote for the formation of a Christian

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Onze Toekomst, June 24, 1910.

Anti-Saloon League, and thus the League was started. Upon proposal by Dr. Nettinga the following were appointed as officers: Mr. J. H. Kregel, President, and Mr. D. Baan Secretary. Both accepted for the time being their election.

As a society, we are now inviting everyone, who upholds a Christian principle, to cooperate with us, and to join us as members.

May God bless our efforts in honor of His name, and for the prosperity of family, and society. A meeting will be held Thursday evening, June 23rd, at 8 o'clock in the vestry of the Reformed Church at 32nd Street.

Englewood, Illinois, June 16, 1910.  
In the name of the Society,  
J. H. Kregel, President,  
D. Baan, Secretary,  
6120 May Street.



Onze Toekomst, Aug. 30, 1907.

### SMOKING IN STREETCARS

Of late one of our newspapers has been publishing several articles regarding smoking in streetcars. Someone made a complaint that the open cars' three back benches where smoking is allowed are often occupied by women, thus depriving smokers of these seats. On the other hand, others criticize the smokers and point out that other fare-paying people have as much right to these seats as the smokers.

It seems to us that this discussion about smoking in streetcars has been raised in the nick of time. The writer of this article is by no means an enemy of smoking. He does not think that it does any injury or is unhealthy, except in some cases. But the nasty and ill-bred manner in which some gentlemen blow their smoke in the faces of other passengers, deserves everyone's disapproval and demands a severe reproof. Not only the last three benches, but sometimes all the seats of the open cars, are occupied



Onze Toekomst, Aug. 30, 1907.

by smokers. Closed cars' platforms are always taken by men who smoke, so that when a passenger opens the door to leave the car he has to cross through a cloud of smoke. The public ought to protest against this.

In general, for the sake of cleanliness, the average American is very careful with his smoking at home. He is so polite as to even take his hat off in an elevator when women are present. In a streetcar, however, he is the most impolite and ill-bred creature on earth. No wonder that some of our streetcars look like pigsties.

Smoking in public where there is a mixed crowd, ought to be forbidden. We hope that the present drive leads up to it.



Onze Toekomst, January 12, 1906.

THE CLOSING OF THE SALOONS ON SUNDAY

(Editorial)

Much has been said and written lately, as to whether or not the saloons should be closed on Sunday. Let us say, here and now, that we would strongly favor the closing of the saloons on Sunday. The possibility of this is another question. When Mayor Dunne was a candidate for Mayor, he was requested by a committee from the "Women's Christian Temperance Union" and representatives of other temperance societies to answer the question: That if he were elected Mayor of Chicago, whether or not he would force the saloonkeepers to keep their doors closed to the public on Sunday? The Mayoral Candidate answered that he was not ready to answer this question, but that he could assure them, the committees, that he would enforce the law as it was actually written.



Dunne was elected, but the saloons stayed open to the great disappointment of the "Women's Christian Temperance Union". Some assert that



Onze Toekomst, January 12, 1906.

the Mayor does not keep his word and does not enforce the law, and they even call this a wanton violation of the oath which he took when he was installed as Mayor of Chicago. There is, so they declare, a law which prohibits the keeping open of saloons on Sunday and this law is not enforced.

This declaration is not without good grounds. Indeed there is such a law. Although old, it is not obsolete, but is so covered by political dust and filth that it is hard to find and can, positively not be seen by the naked eye. But the Mayor, and in his name also the Chief of Police, declare that they have nothing to do with the enforcement of this law. It is, so they declare, not a City ordinance, but a State law, which compels the closing on Sunday, and if the State law must be enforced, then they must go to the Governor with their request. The Governor is the man who must take care of that, says Mayor Dunne. The Governor is also deaf to the request. He declares that he was not chosen to act as a bailiff or a policeman. And so things continue. The saloons **stay open. No one feels himself responsible enough to enforce the law, be it the Mayor,**



Onze Toekomst, January 12, 1906.

the Chief of Police, or even the Governor of the State of Illinois.

Just one question in conclusion: Why do we have so many laws which are being construed as unenforceable? The Sunday Closing Law as well as many others, was never enforced and will evidently remain a dead letter.





**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**3. Family**

**Organization**

**a. Marriage**



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 16, 1910.

WPA (ALL) 1903 30770

GENERAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. E. Tulp of 1704 Morgan Street are hoping to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on December 20th, a privilege which is granted very few people.

The couple celebrating this jubilee have six children, fourteen grand-children and three great-grand-children.

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Onze Toekomst, July 1, 1910.

SIXTY YEARS, MARRIAGE ANNIVERSARY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36274

Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Sipma of 107th Street and Wabash Avenue, Roseland, the parents of our well-known jewelers, had the **privilege**, last Tuesday, June 28th, of remembering their 60 years wedding anniversary.

One can imagine that their thoughts on that day returned to Bergum, Friesland, in the old country, where they were married on June 21, 1850.

Mr. Van Sipma is at present 88 years old, and his wife 82. They had 7 children, of which 6 are alive. Three of them are living in Chicago and three in the State of Washington.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Sep. 3, 1909.

#### RE-UNION OF THE TON FAMILY

Last Thursday, the Ton Family held their usual annual re-union at Lansing, Illinois. The family now consists of 534 members. That is an increase of 33 over last year. Only one of those, who were counted last year was taken away by death, while the increase of 34 was due to births. The oldest member of the family is Mrs. Aggie Ton, the mother of the Honorable Cornelius J. Ton, a member of the Illinois State Legislature.



Onze Toekomst, September 7, 1906.

### THE TON FAMILY

The Ton family, who last week held their eleventh family re-union now counts 448 members, at least that amount is written on the family register. The family is that of Jan Ton, who in 1849 settled in Roseland. Of his nine children, only one is among the living, namely, Mr. Jacob Ton, age 74, and living on Michigan Avenue and 109th Street. The family historian, Mr. C. J. Ton, declared in his report of the year gone by, that no death had occurred, but that the family had increased by 12 young Tons. Seven marriages took place during the year.

The family historian has the habit of mentioning the names each year, of all the members of the family, who are over thirty years of age and unmarried. It seems that this habit has the power to make many of them seek a mate for life, there are few who wish to have their name published year after year, as a hardened bachelor or a crabby old maid. The day at Thornton Park was beautiful, and was enjoyably spent.

Onze Toekomst, September 7, 1906.

The following persons were chosen as officers for the coming year: N. R. Koopman, president; Peter de Groot, vice president; "Beau" Brennen, secretary; Col. M 'A Hout, treasurer; C. J. Ton, historian. The last mentioned is a candidate for State Representative from the 13th senatorial district.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**3. Family**

**Organization**

**b. Parent-Child Relationship**



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DUTCH

Year Book Of The Holland Society of Chicago, 1897-1898-1899-1900.

Published by direction of the Board of Trustees. Compiled  
by the Secretary, B. T. Van Alen, March 1901.

### DUTCH HOMES



It were well if all the world had the Dutch system of regulating homes, and the Dutch plans for society were adopted. Homes consist largely of children, and the Dutch, among other industries, know how to make homes in which to properly rear children. Mr. Ackerman tells me he was the youngest of fourteen, and said that in his day, that was not extraordinary for Dutch families. In this country, with the wide, unpeopled, stretches of territory, much vaster than our wildest dreams, we are already complaining that there is not room enough for our growing humanity. We are puzzling ourselves about the future of the generations to come. The Dutch have solved that problem. Instead of complaining of the scarcity of land and the over-abundance of people for the land, they have reclaimed land from the ocean, and have enabled the Dutch homes to increase, without creating misery, squalor and social distress in large centers. Holland is pre-eminently a country of homes, there being in that land, that which more



Year Book Of The Holland Society of Chicago, March 1901.

than any other has, the element capable of solving the perplexity of our day, the social problem. I must not forget that also in other respects, Holland is a home country.

We have learned from eloquent lips that Holland has at all times been the home, extending welcome to the persecuted. When no other country dared to open the gate of hospitality to the Jews, when Spain ignoring their services to state and country, had thrown them into undeserved misery, it was little Holland, defying Madrid and Isabella, that received them with a hearty welcome and with assurances of protection.

About forty years ago the father of the speaker had an audience with the Dutch king, thanking him for having recognized the principles of religious liberty. My father called attention to the story of Holland, glorious in many things, but nowhere more illustrious than by the reflected light of that page of its doings inscribed with legend. "Religious liberty," said King William II to my father, "Tell your citizens that the most loyal





DUTCH

Year Book Of The Holland Society of Chicago, March 1901.

citizens of my realm have been Jews." "But," said my father to him, "Your Majesty, why should they not be?" It was Holland which was the first of all nations of Europe that made them feel for the first time that the Jews had not in consequence of religion, forfeited their inalienable rights of humanity. The best citizens of Holland have among them, the descendants of those that were persecuted in Spain. Modern science, and modern thought, has no name more illustrious than Baruch Spinoza, Jew and Dutchman.

When the powers of darkness threatened to deprive that brilliant man of the privilege of speech, it was again Holland which protected him, and while assassins lurked in the streets of Amsterdam, ready to cut short the career of this torch-bearer of light, it was under the kindly protection of the Dutch emblem, that he worked out his system of thought fundamental to modern scientific investigation. Holland resisting Spain, bodily and spiritually, spread the teachings of modern thought. She was the torch-bearer of light because this country was the first free home of the sciences. Nations of home builders are always in the van of those who are pioneers in civilization. Look at Dutch art. What is the great characteristic of it? The





DUTCH

Year Book Of The Holland Society of Chicago, March 1901.



homely themes are lifted up to the heights of symbolic suggestion. It is not like Italian art, glorious in tints and colors, creating for the moment the overwhelming sense of the power of man who has breathed upon the canvas the symphonies of glorious hues; it is not like German art, deep and mystical; not like French art, often frivolous and light; it has a character of its own. It is the story of the Dutch home, the Dutch home as the cynosure of happiness, built on the realization of human obligation and reciprocal responsibilities. They say the Hollanders are phlegmatic; it is true. They are not mercurial. That is the secret of Holland's conservation, it springs from the home, it is the very condition of Dutch progress, of Dutch liberty and Dutch love for looking forward together towards greater emancipation. Mercurial nations toy with liberty; they flirt with freedom. The French worship liberty and fraternity on paper, the Americans talk largely of liberty. We carry fraternity and equality on our lips. And yet we become a nation of sheep, allowing the rogues and rascals to shear us without as much as a murmur. Things happen in America to which even the Turks in Constantinople would not submit. While professedly loving liberty, we are all engrossed in making our way in the world. The spirit of self sacrifice has gone out

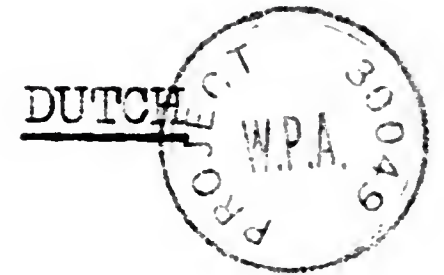


Year Book Of The Holland Society of Chicago, March 1901.

of us and we want to **change** every four weeks or four months, because perhaps "change" is not plentiful in our pocketbooks. Every four years we look for a new nostrum, such a nostrum as no druggist would carry in his drug store, a patent medicine he would refuse to handle. We are like children, spasmodically talking about politics, and then very eager that somebody else govern us, and then we complain if we have statesmen in Springfield (God save the name) who should not be in Springfield but in Joliet. And in Chicago we have such political manipulators as that immortal statesman, Hinky Dink, of the first ward, is master of.

Do you suppose that in Holland, where there are Dutch homes, such things would be tolerated? No, the Dutchman is phlegmatic, and will stand much, but he does not flirt with liberty. He is married to liberty and he wants his wife, and he himself, to carry on this marriage with all the obligations and responsibilities, and therefore the Dutch cities are well governed and the government of the nation is a model one. It does not **matter** if we do have a queen as a figurehead of our government she is a permanent president.





Year Book Of The Holland Society of Chicago, March 1901.

She has less power than our president in Washington. She cannot interfere with legislation. The will of the people is at once made effective. They do not elect a parliament there and allow eleven or twelve months to elapse before calling it together, but immediately convene after the general election; thus they can have a change whenever the people desire one. Holland is, in fact, a republic of constitutional government, creating rights for and exacting duties from each citizen. It is rather a phlegmatic conservatism, but under it the condition of the Dutch works better than does the mercurial system of our American nation. I believe that the backbone of the American nation has been the element that came over with the puritans. They were also phlegmatic. They got ahead because they could resist and would fight for their rights.

Holland risked the very existence of its country when invaded by an enemy. They threatened to cut down the dykes rather than submit to the invader. That is heroic phlegmatism, but this heroic phlegmatism, has always been carried by the Dutch into the home and the nation. Another thing which the Dutch home illustrates is cleanliness. They do not merely say that clean-





Year Book Of The Holland Society of Chicago, March 1901.

liness is next to Godliness. There is nothing more inspiring than the morning housecleaning in Holland, and perhaps you all have suffered before you escaped the wrath of the Dutch maid in making her house as clean as possible. In Philadelphia they have also a passion for water. The Dutch may perhaps object to taking his water inwardly and will not do it without a silent grumble. The Dutchman may take his gin by preference, but outwardly he applies water most liberally. What could be better for Chicago than to have a Dutch housecleaning? They built out into the ocean to make new land, but they are now of the opinion that mud in the street is real estate in the wrong place. Let us have a little Dutch in Chicago and clean up in this city and make our influence felt. I am proud to have been with you to-night. The flag I learned to love was your flag. My America adopted the colors of Holland.

I thank you for your attention, and I hope my words have not bothered you too much. Mr. Lloyd left us because he was afraid he would lose his train. I am afraid I have lost the train of my thoughts.

By Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**3. Family Organization**

**c. Family Economic Organization**



I B 3 cDUTCHOnze Toekomst, Mar. 25, 1910.

## GENERAL NEWS

The meeting held last Wednesday, March 15th, by the Dutch Society "Excelsior", was well attended.

The big hall, too large to carry the voices of most of the speakers, was crowded. The presentations and dialogues were well rendered, though hampered by bad acoustics.

The band "Harmonie", under the leadership of conductor G. Ottenhoff, played well, and has a right to special mention.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**4. Religious Customs  
and Practices**



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Nov. 29, 1907.

"IN GOD WE TRUST"

We observed, several weeks ago, that the inscription "In God We Trust" no longer appears on new ten-dollar gold pieces. This omission has lead to quite a discussion in the last few weeks.

President Roosevelt himself is responsible for this change.

Several important people, especially theologians and newspapermen, do not approve of the change. Their opinion is that there is enough skepticism in these days, and that it was an advantage to have the people reminded, whenever they handled the money, that this nation trusts in God.

The President, however, believed that these words should not be printed on the new coins.

If President Roosevelt has ever made a mistake that he will not acknowledge,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Nov. 29, 1907.

then it is this one. A more beautiful motto for the people than the serious, **vigorous**, holy words, "In God We Trust," cannot be found. That motto suggests that the prosperity we enjoy is derived from God.

Today we are celebrating Thanksgiving Day, a day proclaimed by the President as a national holiday. How Satan would have enjoyed himself if President Roosevelt had not only done away with the motto, "In God We Trust," but had also withdrawn our national Thanksgiving Day.

The President was wrong when he ordered these words omitted from the coinage. Let us honor Him who must be honored! Give God the honor that this nation intrusts in Him. "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things which are God's."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



I. ATTITUDES

C. Own and  
Other

National or Language Groups



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 15, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### CONTEST WINNER

Our Dutch friend, Miss Agness Bloemsma, one of the daughters of Mr. P. Bloemsma, President of the Society "Eendracht Maakt Macht," (In union there is strength) is one of the six fortunate girls, who won in the contest published by the Chicago Examiner.

The winners will make a trip to Europe at the expense of the above mentioned newspaper. They will visit Plymouth, London, Brussels, Cologne, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, and Munchen, and later attend the Passion-Play at Oberammergau. From there they will go to Lucerne, Paris and Versailles.

These six girls are entrusted to the care of Dr. Helen R. Kellogg. They will sail on the steamer "General Grant," and return on the S. S. "Blucher," about the 1st of September.

Our Dutch friend expresses her sincere thanks to all those, who have helped her win, especially the gentlemen: J. Jasper, A. Gent, C. B. Koop, B. Zechandelaar, and H. Wolterding, also to the partners and assistants of Chas. A. Stevens and Brothers, where she was employed as a telephone operator.

Onze Toekomst, July 15, 1910.

WPA (11) PRO 30275

We hope that when Miss Bloemsmā returns she will give our readers an interesting account of the impressions of her voyage.



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Cnze Toekomst, Aug. 16, 1907.

REMARKS

Cora L. V. Richmond, who visited the Peace Conference in the Hague, says in the Progressive Thinker, that the Dutch language is a mixture of German, Norwegian, and Swedish.

Cora is very progressive in her knowledge of languages. It surprises us that she does not sympathize with the Germans, Norwegians, and the Swedish for the manner in which the Hollanders mutilate their language.



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WPA (ILL, P101 302)

DUTCH

Year Book - The Holland Society of Chicago. 1897-1898-1899-1900.

( Published by Direction of the Board of Trustees.  
Compiled by the Secretary, B. T. Van Alen, March, 1901.)

President W. Van Benthuyzen -  
Fellow Members and Welcome Guest:-

Perhaps I should preface my remarks tonight with an apology for the fact that there is a Holland Society of Chicago. For in that city on the banks of the river up which Hudson sailed some hundred years ago, there is another Holland Society. It has its annual meeting recently. We have all been sorry to learn from the New York newspapers that it was a surprise to some members of the Holland Society of that city to receive an invitation to the annual dinner of the Holland Society of Chicago. There were arching of eyebrows and the question arose, " Who are those Porkopolis Dutchmen, and where did they come from?" What business did they have on earth anyway? Those effete, degenerate sons of sturdy,

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DUTCHYear Book - The Holland Society of Chicago. 1897-1898-1899-1900.

noble Dutch sires questioned our right to exist. They accused us of trying to imitate them. They threw out hints that we were snide Dutchmen. Those Peter Stuyvesants of Greater New York or lesser Amsterdam who take cold when the Prince of Wales gets his feet wet, who say, "Don't cher know," and put hyphens in their names. Those Wouter van Twillers, who smoke cigarettes, instead of good old Dutch pipes with long stems, who would faint if they sat down to Weineker beer and Edam cheese, want to know who these upstart Dutchmen of Chicago are! It was an act of unpardonable presumption for Chicago to take the World's Fair away from New York City. It was still more unpardonable for Chicago to make a magnificent success of it. In like manner, it was a piece of unwarranted impudence for Chicago to organize a Holland Society. New York had gone into the Holland business first. We don't blame New York for its priority in this sort of thing. It has the first chance. The Dutch hit that town before they hit ours. We know, to be sure, if that city had been started by the same kind of Dutchmen that we have in Chicago, they would have made a thundering better town of New York



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DUTCHYear Book - The Holland Society of Chicago. 1897-1898-1899-1900.

But that only makes our offense all the worse. It is presumption... It smells to heaven. Still all of you have read the Knickerbockers' History of New York ( and you were not worthy sons of the Zuider Zee if you haven't read it) know that the early Dutch settlers of the Island of Manhattan, however much they have been lacking in the ginger that the early Chicago Dutch possessed, were way ahead of their descendants who still inhabit that close corporation. Where was Father Knickerbocker at the Bardley Martin ball? He simply wasn't in it. Not a Knick. Here was the greatest event of its kind of the century, heralded by miles of newspaper laudation, and transpiring on the Dutchmen's native heath, yet what was there to remind us of him? Absolutely nothing. Not even as abbreviated a costume as made another Gotham function so notorious about the same time. If there had been as prominent a society event in Chicago, do you suppose it would have been a strictly Prairie Avenue and Lake Shore Drive affair? Not on your meerschaums! The Dutch would have had something to say about it, and the time-honored wooden shoes of our ancestors would have clumped merrily up and down on

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DUTCHYear Book - The Holland Society of Chicago. 1897-1898-1899-1900.

waxed floors. In case any New Amsterdammers from the neighborhood of Gowanis Bay may be in hearing, these remarks must be understood as being made in a Rip Van Winkle sense - they don't count. I am speaking in particular of the Gothamite Hollanders, who turned up their Fifth Avenue noses at the mention of the Chicago Society and made cold, unfeeling remarks about the presumption of those "Jyes" out there on "Lyke" Michigan. But imitation remains sincerest flattery in all times. Let me dismiss this pleasant little reference to our New York friends, who, after all, would be good fellows on all occasions if only given a little Chicago training, with the observation that, at this same annual meeting at which was discussed our right to exist, there was much solemn debate over the question of adopting a Society button, a point in the history of our organization that was successfully passed when it was a few weeks old, but the New York Dutchmen are wrangling over it yet. Fellow members of the Holland Society of Chicago, I bid you be of good cheer. The infant is out of swaddling clothes and looks with calm self-reliance into the future, seeing naught but the bright rainbow promise of hope. Gazing back at our completed year of existence, there is nothing to regret, and much



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DUTCH

Year Book - The Holland Society of Chicago. 1897-1898-1899-1900.

to which we can point with pride. The first annual banquet set a pace for future functions that will certainly compel the committees having them in charge to put forth their best efforts to equal it. The excursion to Holland, Michigan, on two beautiful yachts, so generously placed at our disposal, was sweet solace to those compelled to endure the midsummer heat of the city. Our year book is an excellent record, handsomely printed, of the early history of the organization. Our membership is increasing, slowly but surely, just as we would like to have it. And, unlike the Holland Society of New York, we are not compelled to say, as did one of the speakers at their last banquet, we contrive to keep up our membership year after year.

Our Board of Trustees has labored unceasingly to lay the foundation of the organization broad and deep. From the members, not in the directory have come words and deeds of cheer and encouragement that have upheld the hands of those who have been entrusted with the guidance of affairs. The inspiration of our first president, Mr. Ackerman, has become a glorious



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DUTCH

Year Book - The Holland Society of Chicago. 1897-1898-1899-1900.

reality, as attested by this meeting tonight. We are growing as a Society and we have no debts, nor do we have any reason to fear that our treasurer will imitate a recent example and hypothecate on securities. We are face to face with the gravest problems, national, state, and municipal. Little need is there to point out that the times are, awry. But in and through it all, let us remember that the Dutch as a class have ever been good citizens, even in Chicago, though perhaps New Yorkers would not admit it. "Corruption wins out not more than honesty," might well have come from the pen of a Dutchman. In clean government and clean cities are the cardinal principles of our Fatherland. There are no half-way Hollanders. They are either all good or thoroughly bad. Saving the presence of the ladies and our clerical guests, allow me to say that even the alliterative reference to the "D--d Dutch" you so often hear has in it that which bears me out, for the phrase is always uttered in tones of the highest admiration or redolent with emphatic contempt. I know that the good Dutchmen predominate in Chicago, however, and therefore can promise that the 25,000 Hollanders and descendants of Hollanders who have made this city their home is

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DUTCHYear Book - The Holland Society of Chicago. 1897-1898-1899-1900.

a wonderful leaven for the municipal lump and go a long way towards working out our political purification. Our mothercountry, which in 800 years has increased in area from 600 to 13,000 square miles, has taught the world what thrift and sturdy application can do. It has furnished the object lesson of the centuries. It makes us proud that we are descendants of Dutchmen, that we trace our lineage to the blood Royal. The misty traditions of the past come to us tonight mellowed and yellow with age. Schnaps mingles with sparkling champagne. Out of the silent centuries softly stealing come the spectral forms of Stuyvesant and his sturdy Burghers, of Hudson and his merry men, of the settlers of the Manhattan Island and the Mohawk, clad in quaint costumes. We feel their presence invisible at our board. It is the inspiration which has given life to the Holland Society of Chicago. It is the golden promise of its future. Fellow Dutchmen and guests, fill to the brim the measure of a common kinship. Let it strike with glad sound the golden cup of friendship. Let us unitedly pledge the memory of our illustrious ancestors. And now ladies and gentlemen, it gives me unusual pleasure to present to you the toastmaster of the evening. I say "present" advisedly, for he needs no introduction, especially for the ladies. Let me add, that if every member

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Year Book - The Holland Society of Chicago. 1897-1898-1899-1900.

of this Society would give his time to increasing its numbers as unselfishly and pertinaciously, in season and out of season, as Vice-President Peter van Schaek, our next annual banquet would be held in the Coliseum. Even then, I would have serious doubts as to the capacity of that building to accomodate all the members. To Mr. van Schaek has been assigned the pleasant duty of introducing the gentlemen who have honored us with their presence tonight, and who are filled with a wealth of oratory which but awaits the application of the corkscrew of opportunity to sparkle and effervesce before you. Let the doors be locked, so that none may escape. Mr. van Schaek, you are in charge.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**1. Capitalistic Enterprise**

**a. Big Business**

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DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, April 5, 1922.

### CAPITAL AND LABOR

The example set by Mr. Egan, Atlanta, Georgia, is being widely discussed by the press as is evident by the following in the Literary Digest of February 25. Christian methods, adopted to business is the motto of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, of which John Egan, one of Atlanta's wealthiest men, is president, being at the same time a leader in public reform. "The Directors," said Mr. Egan, "are all church members and have chosen another confessed Christian as president, on the principle that that which is taught by Christ is to be the leading principle in our business." Mr. Egan's platform is short. He wants the most common laborer to receive a living wage; that there shall be steady work for every member of the Organization and a working adoption of the Golden Rule in all relations between employer and employee.

The company already has practised part of this theory. Eight years ago a large industrial Y. M. C. A. building was erected by the company, as a medium for service to their employees, plans have been expended to such an extent that now there are doctors, a surgeon, a dentist, and a nurse.



Onze Toekomst, April 5, 1922.

Also a "mutual aid" to give aid in case of sickness, or death, which is administered by employer and employees together, and now a pension fund has been established for the aged and for those unable to work. "Those who have lost their faith in the teachings of Christ may look down upon such a program, but it will not be damaged by that," says the Providence Bulletin. Many who continue according to old methods may keep it up for sometime longer, but the optimist is certain that the Eagan method will be the most successful in time. "Corporations have no soul, but even if this company has no soul, it shows that it possesses a heart," says the Pittsburgh Post. And the Christian Science Monitor adds this: that this method shall afterwards be recognized as the only, best and most profitable. The Golden Rule shall be known as a safe guide in all dealings with our people. To obtain a lasting peace between capital and labor, the question of hours and wages, must be solved in a Christian manner by both sides. Mistrust and money madness must make way for right, regardless of the consequences.



Onze Toekomst, April 5, 1922.

Still more, examples such as this Company and that of the A. Nash Company of Cincinnati, clothes manufacturers, who by the adoption of the Golden Rule have had marked success, may make the entire trade world to follow the same example. And the result will be: Peace between capital and labor.

(Taken from the Cleveland Red Triangle.)

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DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, September 7, 1906.

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

On another page of this issue you will find an editorial, in which the writer expresses his doubts about the advisability of the establishing of a postal savings bank. He especially does not consider this country ripe for such an undertaking. A few weeks ago we pointed out how the practicability of the establishment of a postal savings bank is possible, and will refer back to that for the benefit of that worthy writer and of others, who cherish the same viewpoint. Let us say before hand that we are the enemy of the Socialistic principle of states or Government power. State power retards individual development and takes away from the people their individuality. Socialism, for that reason is dangerous. it goes against the free development of the individual. But where a case, even though it brings us in the path of government ownership and consequently of government power, has so many qualities that are worth recommending, as has a postal savings bank, we declare ourselves in favor of it. The postal system also belongs to the government, and it would be difficult to have it any other way. We say this with emphasis: We are against state ownership; and there must be indisputable reasons, why we declare ourselves in favor of exploitation by the government in one or the other undertaking. These indisputable reasons are evident relative to postal savings banks. The benefit of this can not be denied, and with that our worthy writer agrees wholeheartedly. As long as our bankers

DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, September 7, 1906.

can give no better proof of their honesty and trustworthiness, as is now the case, and as long as the common citizen has not enough discretion to boycott the family banks,- for those are the dangerous ones, as we pointed out a few weeks ago-, then there must be found a safer banking system for our people, to encourage and develop the most beautiful of all virtues, the saving habit. But our worthy writer fears that our country is not ripe for a postal savings bank. And why not? Because our national debt is not high enough? So much the better. Right at this present moment, our government is busy with the construction of the Panama Canal, for which hundreds of millions dollars are needed. That money must be borrowed. And the government must pay interest on this borrowed capital. Could not this undertaking be paid with the money which is entrusted by us as citizens to the postal savings bank, for which the government pays us the so-called  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent? This is only one case out of many. If there were no other place for the money, then the government could use it for the construction of streets and high - ways. But that would not even be necessary. Why could it not be invested in State, County or City obligations? Take for example Cook County. In the last few years we were compelled to borrow millions for the building of parks and a new courthouse, for which obligations were issued. We know that would be called speculation, but what of it. All we want is a place for our savings, over which Uncle Sam has control, so that we are assured that



DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, September 7, 1906.

they will not sometime be wiped out, and a place or opportunity, where Uncle Sam can invest that money. And such places and opportunities are legion.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**2. Labor Organization & Activities**

**b. Cooperatives**



Onze Toekomst, Dec. 7, 1927.

[ROSELAND MUTUAL AID SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS]

The forty-third yearly meeting of the "Roseland Mutual Aid Society" was held on the evening of November 29th in the Knights of Pythias Hall of Roseland. After the President had opened the meeting they proceeded with the smoking program, which consisted of the smoking of famous stogies, which soon so filled the hall with tobacco odor that there was cause for the dropping of many a tear by gentlemen, who were not accustomed to the agreeable odor of stogies. This annual business was indulged in while the election of the administration was in progress. The first thing which drew the attention of the 270 Dutch-Americans was the election of a president. Mr. Bylstra, former President, and Mr. Vos, acting President, was nominated for this office, and the result of the voting was, that Mr. Vos was again chosen to serve the Society another year in a presidential capacity. The one elected on such an occasion is always prompted to make a fitting speech, and Mr. Vos made a good one about a certain cow owned by a certain farmer, who gave as much milk as she could, according to the farmer. Of the three nominated candidates for vice-president, Ed. Elzinga, P. de Young, and Ed Posthuma, the ballots showed Mr. Posthuma to be the one that was elected. And Mr. Posthuma made a speech about many cows, a



Onze Toekomst, Dec. 7, 1927.

calf and a steer, which speech was liked by everyone. For the office of secretary, E. Elzinga, A. Blystra, and J. Bokma were nominated and by an eventual re-election between the two last Mr. Bokma was chosen. Mr. Bokma gave in his speech a story about two Irishmen and a Scotchman. Following this was the election of the Board of Directors. After seven gentlemen were nominated, three directors were chosen by the meeting, namely Fiezenberg, Elzinga, and A. Blystra. P. de Young as Vice-President, A. Blystra as Secretary, and William Dekker as a member of the Board of Directors had served the Society in their respective positions for many years, one longer than the others, but they all had served very well. To them we owe a word of thanks for their sacrifice in this case. The yearly meetings are being attended much more than they formerly were; much, for reason of the congenial company that one meets there once a year. This year the net profit was only \$20. We can be proud of the Society in some cases, but certainly not financially, which is of the utmost importance but circumstances sometimes can not be avoided.

I. ATTITUDES

E. Social

Organization

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 10, 1913.

NEW CLUB

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

On Sunday, December 22, 1912, there was organized in Roseland the Dutch Socialist Propaganda Club. About twenty persons joined. Mr. J. Veltman, of 6159 S. Elizabeth St., was elected secretary.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**F. Politics**

**1. Voting  
as Blocs**

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DUTCH

Onze Weekwet. March 30, 1927.

WPA (11-1) 11-11-11

POLITICAL

Elect Frank A. Sloan, Alderman of the 26th Ward.  
To the Dutch voters of the 26th ward:-

We, the undersigned Dutch-American citizens of the 26th ward, appeal to your right of franchise with the object to support and to vote for Wm. Hale Thompson for mayor and Frank A. Sloan for Alderman. Mr. Sloan was born in the ward and is straight, able and honest and is bound by promise to support Mayor Thompson and his principles. He shall promote ward improvements and will also work to the end, that you will obtain the many things to which you have a right, and which you did not get during the administration of our present Alderman. Mr. Sloan is Mayor Thompson's candidate and by supporting him and voting for him, you will help for the betterment of your own vicinity. Mr. Sloan is against the water meter ordinance and will work to obtain better transportation, better streets and better alleys, in our ward. In earnest, we beseech you to support Mr. Sloan for Alderman.  
Signed: A. Zuidema, P. Woldman, J. B. Kuyvenhoven, Geo. Van der Loan, A. Slager, Wm. Venema, D. Roelfsma, J. Ebeno.



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DUTCH

Onzetoekomst, July 30, 1920

## OUR PRIVILEGE AND OUR DUTY

Every American citizen of age, regardless of whether he was born here or abroad has the privilege of voting for the man who shall rule the country for the four succeeding years. We do not have to own anything or be a taxpayer to exercise our vote in a City, State or National election.

Rich and poor may vote and each vote is of equal value. The City dweller has no more votes than the farmer or vice versa. To exercise our vote is at the same time our duty. Each citizen is called upon to do his duty and to do it willingly and diligently.

In this we must consult our conscience, because it is a responsible task to choose our leaders upon whom so much depends. Ours is a government by the people, because the members of the ruling class are chosen by the people.

Our form of government has stood the test of time and proved that it is the



Onzetoekomst, July 30, 1920

best, a republic, which is indeed republican, and which avoids autocratic tyranny and Democratic indifference that must be ours. No Autocratic Government with a bureaucratic president at its head, **nor a Plutocratic** power which from behind the screens as in a Punch and Judy show, performs at will the manipulation of so many strings, makes our executive officers dance like so many wooden dolls.

Nor an extremist democracy, which translates Government by the people as meaning: Everyone does what he wishes to do. To neglect our duty is wrong. to make voting compulsory is wrong, but to not exercise this right is unpardonable neglect.

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DUTCH

Onzetoekomst, March 28, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### THE ELECTION

We want to remind our readers to do their duty April 1st, to choose by ballot the men who they wish to rule for the coming four years. Women as well as men are entitled to vote.

Since an organized party is of the highest benefit to the country, we urge you to support the entire Republican ticket. No one who has read our columns, can be in doubt as to who to elect and when all do their duty Mayor Thompson, George Holmes, Guy Madderom and Chas. C. Foucek will ride to victory.  
all

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I F 5  
IV

DUTCH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 14, 1913.

Hollanders!

[VOTE FOR JOHN W. WINANTS]

Vote for a countryman, John W. Wynants, Democratic Candidate for Alderman of the Tenth Ward.

Primary Election, Tuesday, February 25, 1913.

Born and brought up in the Ward.

Place an X in front of his name.



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DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 20, 1911.

[VOTE FOR AGE ZYLSTRA]

Everyone knows now, that our countryman, Age Zylstra, is again a candidate for the Republican nomination of Alderman in the 33rd Ward. He has not forced himself upon the people, but **after** repeated urgings of his many friends and admirers, he has at last consented to accept the nomination. But this was not easy as committee upon committee had to plead with him before he at last gave his consent. Now it is the duty of every Dutchman in the Ward to vote for him. His sterling character, and his generosity for those in need of help - he has been called the philanthropist of the 33rd Ward, make him doubly worthy of the honor. And that is not all. A more capable person can not be found. His long experience in public office makes him the right person to represent our interest.

Later we may possibly have more to say on the matter, but right now just this: Hollanders! Let no party lines keep you from doing your duty. Let it be an honor to all of you, to send a man to our City Council, who not alone will honorably represent the 33rd Ward, but in whom you all can place your trust, and who at the same time will be a credit to the Dutch people. Therefore on February 28th, next, vote for your countryman Age. Zylstra, and send him where he belongs, to the City Council.

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DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, Sep. 9, 1910.

### GENERAL NEWS

Our country man, Mr. R. Bandringa, of 7106 Morgan Street, is again candidate for Precinct Committeeman in the 31st Precinct of the 32nd Ward. Let us show that we are willing to help a Hollander by casting our vote for him next Thursday, September 15th.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 4, 1910.

PUBLIC LETTER TO THE DUTCH VOTERS  
OF THE THIRTY-THIRD WARD OF CHICAGO



Dear Friends:

May we call your attention for a moment to the candidacy of Mr. Herman Teninga for the Republican nomination for Alderman of the Thirty-third Ward in Chicago?

We should like to tell you briefly what he has done to keep the good name of our Dutch people in high esteem. He was chairman of the committee that obtained beautiful Palmer Park for us here. For two years he was president of the South End Businessmen's Association. As chairman of the executive committee of the sixty-year jubilee, held the 5th of July, 1909, he was an untiring worker. The Mayor of Chicago appointed him a member of the Chicago Plan Committee, which has worked hard to publicize and beautify Chicago. Mr. Teninga has done much for the inhabitants of our ward especially, and for the city in general.





Onze Toekomst, Mar. 4, 1910.

Is this not sufficient to convince you that his experience is such as to insure his being one of the leaders in the City Council of Chicago? Since we, as Dutchmen and also as citizens of this ward, are aiming at improvement, we must get the most powerful man possible for the office of Alderman. We are sure that you will agree with us that, from the point of view of experience, Mr. Teninga is the right man.

This election depends greatly on you. We therefore urge you to vote Friday, March 4, for Mr. Herman Teninga.

Your friends,

Dirk J. De Jong  
Dr. J. F. Van de Roovaart  
Bauke Van der Meer  
John Hazekamp

George Daleberg  
Dr. P. W. Holleman  
D. Van Wyngaarden  
C. R. Madderom

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 4, 1910.

Asa Wiersema  
Harry De Boer  
John Bokma  
E. W. Jager  
John Oling  
John De Jong  
C. J. Ton  
Henry Boonstra  
Albert Bult  
Henry Dekker

Teunis De Young  
John Rostelyk  
R. D. Van der Meer  
A. Vellink  
B. Vellinga  
Cornelius Jongedyk  
W. Brink  
Martin Otto  
S. A. Boersma



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IV

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 13, 1910.

AGE ZYLSTRA FOR ALDERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD WARD



Our countrymen in the Thirty-third Ward are very fortunate to have the opportunity to vote next spring for a Dutch candidate for the Republican nomination for Alderman. The Dutchmen of Roseland can elect this time a man who will represent them well in the City Council, and they certainly are in need of such a man right now.

Mr. Age Zylstra is the right man in the right place. Not an aristocrat nor a fine polished gentleman, he is a popular man--a man who through diligence, ability, and will power has worked himself so high up that his fellow citizens cannot but look upon him as a leader, as the only candidate worthy of representing them in the City Council.

His candidacy is not the work of a couple of friends dreaming that he will bring grist to their mills, as is often the case. No! Mr. Zylstra has the





Onze Toekomst, Feb. 13, 1910.

support of the entire Republican organization, and his candidacy was first urged by the Young Men's Republican Club. This is proof that the young, powerful, and progressive element of the ward sees in him the right person, not only to lead the Republican party to victory next April, but also to represent the Thirty-third Ward in a worthy manner in the City Council.

Mr. Zylstra is not inexperienced in politics. He profits by the support of such men as E.E. Erstman, one of the principal political leaders of the Thirty-third Ward; Charles W. Vail, the recognized political leader of the town of Lake, and intimate friend of Governor Deneen; and, according to what people say, Governor Deneen himself.

Mr. Zylstra has lived in Roseland for twenty-eight years, during which time he has held several important positions; he has been Assessor, Deputy Bailiff of the Municipal Court, and Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court; at present he is Clerk of the Probate Court.



Onze Toekomst, Feb. 18, 1910.

But we do not have to recommend Mr. Zylstra to the Hollanders of Roseland. Everybody who is acquainted with him knows that he is the very spirit of Dutch-American solidarity, sincerity, honesty, and energy.

See to it that you don't stay at home on the day of the primary, March 4. Go out and vote early, and make sure that your friends and neighbors, Hollanders, Americans, or whatever they may be, do the same. Let us all vote for Age Zylstra, candidate for the nomination for Alderman in the Thirty-third Ward.

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DUTCH

Onzetoekomst, Apr. 2, 1909.

# ALDERMANIC ELECTION

Tuesday is election day, O, yes we have wholesale elections. But to tell the truth the one next Tuesday is of very little interest to us. In **only** a couple of wards is there a contest worthy of mention, and then only in such wards where only a few Hollanders reside. Take for instance the eleventh ward, where Edward Cullerton has ruled for a long time. Luckily that our countryman Mr. H. Stuit, is a candidate on the prohibition ticket in that ward. We can do nothing but advise our readers to vote for him, even if it is only with **little** hope for a majority, but as a protest against the rotten political machine **of** both the large parties in that ward.

The City offices, are so far above the others and we wish to **refrain** from recommending anyone. Probably the primary election of April 13th, for Judicial candidates will be more interesting.



Onzetoekomst, Feb. 26, 1909.

### RESULTS OF THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS

That our Dutch voters show very little sympathy, when one of our countrymen is running for nomination for a **certain** political job, was proven by the results in the 33rd. ward, where our Dutch candidate Mr. Ed. W. Jager, was **defeated**.

If the Hollanders in that ward had not supported the political machine, but had cast their votes for Mr. Jager, then the result would have been entirely different.

In the 30th, ward our countryman Henry Van Houten, was nominated for a Alderman, but this ward is so strongly Democratic, that hope of victory is nill. The Democratic party nominated the present Alderman Michael McInerney.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

2. Part Played

by Social and Political Societies

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, October 1, 1920.

WFA (ALL) PROJ 30275

#### REPORT OF POLITICAL MASS MEETING

The mass meeting announced in former numbers of this paper, for the organization of a Christian Political Society was held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 22, in the hall above the Community State Bank, 1637 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. The hall, although not large, was filled to overflowing, and some had to remain outside for lack of space. On motion of Dr. M. E. Brockstra, Mr. H. Rothof, one of the members of the committee who started the organization, was chosen as chairman of the meeting, because the temporary president of the committee, Mr. F. Hegeman, was out of town. Mr Rothof opened with prayer and in a short speech of introduction, for which he was entirely unprepared and in which he acquainted himself splendidly, explained to the meeting, why the committee was organized and why this mass meeting was called.



WPA (ILL) PNO1.30275

Onze Toekomst, October 1, 1920

In a few words the speaker pictured the corruptness of politics, and said that Christians should be ashamed to sit idly by. He said the time for unified action has long since come. In particular he pointed out that it is our duty as Christians to take an active part in politics, not for personal gain, but to voice our opinion everywhere that we see corruptness by political officers and in all dealings with the public.

After this, the speaker asked the temporary secretary to read the minutes of the former committee meetings, so that the meeting would know what had been done to organize. After the reading of the minutes the program of principles and action was read. A motion to deal with this program point by point was

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, October 1, 1920

made and accepted with the result that after short discussions, the entire program as it was formulated by the committee was accepted by a unanimous vote. (The platform is on page 8 of this number). "This," said the leader of the meeting, "becomes the basis of the organization." A motion to accept this program as a basis for organizing was made and accepted. Then the business of organizing was taken up. Forty -five persons were immediately enrolled as members. A vote was taken and it was decided that the committee on preparations shall constitute the controlling body. It was empowered to call the next meeting and to bring suggestions for a suitable name for the society. Several other items were taken up after which Dr. Brockstra closed with prayer. The first mass meeting was a success.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Oct. 1, 1920.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES AND ACTION OF THE CHRISTIAN  
POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AS ACCEPTED AT  
THE MASS MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 22, 19207

Preamble.

(a) We recognize the sovereignty of the Almighty God in every walk of life. (b) We accept without reservation the word of God as to the Christian principles for guiding our political, social and national life. (c) Affirming our faith in the Democratic form of Government, we declare ourselves against all autocratic encroachments and anarchistic propaganda.

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Our Platform:

1. We especially declare ourselves to be in favor of laws and the enforcements of laws against: (a) Public profanity either by word of mouth or in writing. (b) Public Sabbath breaking. (c) Houses of prostitution, immoral writings, scandalous portraits in newspapers, magazines, movies or on postcards; immoral





Onzetoekomst, October 1, 1920

plays in theatres, comedies, etc. (d) Laxness in our courts in cases of divorce, murders, holdups, etc. (e) Swindle and bribery by our public servants; usurping of trade, and hasty unnecessary strikes before attempts at conciliation are made.

2. We demand ability and honesty in every public service and honesty in all dealings with the public. ( b) We demand protection against unnecessary strikes which are a detriment to the public and for that reason propose that all differences, which may come between employers and employees, and which have a bearing on public life, such as public mediums of transportation, be laid before commissions of arbitration instituted and controlled by the City, State, or Federal Government. (d) We recognize the duty of the parents to teach their children and demand that the parents be not limited in their rights to teach the children according to their own conscience and to teach as they will in as far as this is not against the well-being of the State, and if the teachings answer to a certain given standard. (e) We demand that only the teaching of the number of children who attend the public schools, shall be paid for by taxation.

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 3, 1911.

117 (11) FRI 30275

THE NEW DUTCH CIVIC LEAGUE

p. 1.- Last Monday evening, a meeting took place in the Church of the Second Reformed Congregation of Englewood, in order to definitely organize a division for the 32nd Ward, of the Dutch Civic League. The meeting was well attended. As temporary officers, the following were chosen: J. Van Kampen, President; L. Rietdyk, Secretary and Mr. Vos, Treasurer.

Next Tuesday, another meeting is scheduled, at which meeting the temporary administration will make a report, and steps will be taken towards an active participation in the coming elections in April. This meeting will be held for the 31st Ward in the First Reformed Church at 62nd and Peoria Streets and for the 22nd Ward in the Second Reformed Church at 66th and Sangamon Streets.

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WPA (ILL: P80-30275

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 20, 1911.

A DUTCH-AMERICAN LEAGUE

A meeting was held last Monday evening in the Church auditorium of the Second Christian Reformed Congregation of Englewood. Those present, were people who are interested in the organization of a Dutch-American Civil League of Chicago. The purpose of this organization is to increase our Christian influence in the political field. A committee was elected, the members of which will act as representatives and local organizers in their respective wards. Combined, they will form the Dutch-American Civil League of Chicago.



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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Onze Toekomst, June 3, 1910.

EDITOR ONZE TOEKOMST

Last Friday evening, May 27th, the Dutch Society Excelsior was pleasantly surprised by a visit of Mr. Frank Danish, Alderman of the 11th Ward. This gentleman called the attention to the fact that he had come to fulfill his promise, which he had made during the last Alderman's election.

He had promised the Dutch Society Excelsior, a donation at that time, and he declared, that he did this because he was a great advocate of such societies, where mutual assistance is procured, and if agreeable, the society would hear more from him.

Often during election time some promise a lot, only to donate very little afterwards. But Mr. Danish has shown himself to be a man of his word. He was elected and still he came. And when such a man represents the 11th Ward - a man who has an open eye for the needs of his Ward - it cannot be otherwise, but that we may expect those improvements, which are necessary in the Ward.

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-2-

DUTCH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, June 3, 1910.

The Dutch Society Excelsior, is glad to have acquainted the people of the 11th Ward with their worthy representative.

In the name of the members of the Dutch Society Excelsior.

J. Van den Berg, President;  
B. Van der Molen, Secretary.



I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes



Onzetoekomst, Apr. 9, 1909, p. -1-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### THE PRIMARY ELECTION

Next Tuesday, will take place the primary election for the nomination of candidates for Judges. We call your attention to the fact that Justice McKinzie Cleland, now a judge of the Municipal Court, and who was dropped by chief Justice Olson, because he carried his Christian principles with him to the Judge's chair and because he instituted the so-called parole system, is a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court.;

A vote for him is a vote for someone, who is not ashamed of his principle and who proves himself to be a Christian even in the Judge's chair.

Onze Toekomst, Aug. 23, 1907.

THE NEW CHARTER

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

On the 17th of next month citizens of Chicago will have to vote on the acceptance of the new Charter.

Naturally this acceptance is disputed by our Democratic friends which in our opinion is sufficient proof that its contents must be good. Indeed the Democratic Party of Chicago and Cook County has come so far that it is **against** everything that is for the welfare of the town **and of advantage to** the citizens.

I F 3Once Lookomst, August 17, 1906.

## THE NEW PRIMARY LAW.



Our new Primary - Law viewed from the side of the politicians is a complete success; from the side of the voters a failure, notwithstanding the fact that most of our large American dailies praise its good qualities and advertise its good points far and near. It is a failure from the side of the voters, in the first place, because they are compelled to state at the polling place to which party you belong. The independent voter, who only takes the ability and fitness of the candidate into consideration, without asking which party he belongs to is eliminated. This should be changed by writing the names of all the candidates on one ballot. In the second place we call it a failure, because in most cases it does not bind the Convention to stick by a candidate, for whom the voters cast the majority of their votes. How crippled the law is in this respect is proven by the fact, that the politicians of both parties had to make up the lists of the candidates, who were to be supported at the convention, at their caucuses, after the primaries. It is still the same meddling as ever; not the voters, but a few political bosses, decide who shall have the nomination for this or that position. And that is the reason we said, that from the side of the politicians it is a success, but from the side of the voters a failure. It is hoped that this will be discovered and as quickly as possible the necessary changes and improvements be made.



I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence



Onzetoekomst, May 14, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IN MEMORIAM

On Thursday, April 29th, my beloved son Simon Kuperus, known here as Cooper, lost his life through an unavoidable accident. In the center of the city there was a great fire in a grain elevator. Fifty of the fireman came through unscathed, but my son and his Lieutenant were buried under the debris of a falling wall. It took his companions twelve hours to find his body, but then it was already too late.

It was his day off, but he had taken the place of a friend, and would have been transferred the following week to a more convenient station. He was loved by everyone and friendly to all who knew him. Besides his father and mother, seven brothers and sisters mourn this heavy loss.

On Sunday, May 2nd. he was laid to rest in St. Bonifacious Cemetary, accompanied, from the Superior Cathedral on Superior Street, by a **cortege** consisting of the family and 150 firemen. I, his mother confirm my hearty thanks to the Fire-Department and friends for the interest shown in this tragic death.

Mrs. Nyeholt-Sipma  
Chicago, May 10, 1909.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**F. Politics**

**5. Political Leadership**



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I F 4

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 1, 1910.

### OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

It would be impossible for us to recommend a candidate for alderman for every ward, for the reason that a great number of them are not inhabited by the Dutch, with the exception perhaps of a few families.

In those wards where the Dutch are well represented, we recommend the candidates listed below, it being taken for granted that the fight will be between Republicans and Democrats, because the minor parties have no chance to succeed.

|            |                  |              |
|------------|------------------|--------------|
| 10th Ward, | A. Novotny,      | Independent. |
| 11th "     | , Otto J. Novak, | Republican   |
| 12th "     | , A. J. Terweld, | Progressive  |
| 13th "     | , J. E. Evans,   | Republican   |
| 14th "     | , C. J. Lucas,   | Republican   |
| 17th "     | , W. deBoer,     | Socialist    |



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-2-

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 1, 1910.

31st Ward, W. J. Roberts, Republican  
32nd " , J. Rea, Republican  
33rd " , No recommendation  
34th " , J. Ruxton, Republican  
35th " , C. J. Forsberg, Republican

Although several of our papers are for keeping politics out of the City Council, we feel it our duty to point out that the election of a Republican is more desired than that of a Democrat, provided, of course, that both candidates have the same abilities for the office.

For the 33rd Ward we make no recommendations, since the situation in this ward is sufficiently known. Through the machinations of some Dutchmen, our countryman Mr. Zylstra, the Republican nominee a capable, upright, and sincere man, was defeated despite the great majority of votes he received at the primary election.



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I F 1  
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-3-

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 1, 1910.

Things being what they are, we are giving both candidates the opportunity to have their say in this paper. Farther than that we cannot go. Let everyone vote according to his own conscience.





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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 25, 1910.

MR. J. HOEKSTRA CANDIDATE FOR ASSESSOR IN THE TOWN OF CALUMET

Mr. J. Hoekstra, of 310 West 111th Place, is the only Dutch candidate on the Republican ticket for assessor of the township of Calumet.

Mr. Hoekstra does not need any recommendation. Since 1886, when he came to America, he has lived in the above township and is well known and liked by nearly everybody, old and young, rich and poor. He is therefore so well acquainted with the local situation of the township that one would find it impossible to get a fitter person for the office of Assessor.

Moreover, he knows the duties and other matters of the office. Five times he served as Deputy Collector under five different collectors of the township. And the work of Collector is so closely connected with that of Assessor that it was necessary for Mr. Hoekstra to make

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- 1 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 25, 1910.

himself acquainted with the activities of that office.

The editor of this paper considers it its duty to insist that nobody refrains from voting, that everybody should poll for Mr. Hoekstra as Assessor, a position which can be filled by Mr. Hoekstra.

How you vote otherwise does not matter so long as you put a cross before Mr. Hoekstra's name.

This year new assessments will be made and it is in everybody's interest that a capable, honest, and conscientious officer is chosen. Such a man is Mr. Hoekstra, our candidate for Assessor.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 18, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 2007

GENERAL NEWS

It seems that also the Dutch doctors are beginning to enter politics.  
In the 17th Ward, Dr. De Boer, is candidate for Alderman in the socialist ticket and in the 11th Ward Dr. Van Dyk is candidate for Alderman in the Prohibition ticket.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 4, 1910.

PUBLIC LETTER TO THE DUTCH VOTERS OF THE 33RD WARD OF CHICAGO

Herman Teninga  
Candidate for Alderman in the 33rd Ward  
Chicago, Illinois, February 24, 1910.

Dear Friends:

May we call your attention for a moment to the candidacy of Mr. Herman Teninga, Republican alderman of the 33rd Ward in Chicago?

We should like to tell you in brief what he has done to keep the good name of our Dutch people in high esteem.

He was chairman of the committee which obtained the beautiful Palmer Park for us here.

For two years he was president of the South End Business Men's Association

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 4, 1910.

As chairman of the Head Committee of the 60-year jubilee, held the 5th of July, 1909, he was a tireless worker.

The Mayor of Chicago nominated him as a member of the Chicago Plan Committee. This committee worked hard to build up and beautify Chicago.

Mr. Teninga has done much for the inhabitants of our ward especially, and for the City of Chicago in general.

This should convince you that his experience will make him one of the leaders in the Council of Chicago.

We, as city Dutchmen and also as citizens of this ward are favoring improvements; therefore, we have to get the best man for the office of alderman. We are sure that you have to admit that, from the point of view of experience, Mr. Teninga is the right man.

This election depends greatly upon you.

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 4, 1910.

We are urgently requesting you, therefore, to vote Friday, March 4, for Mr. Herman Teninga.

Your Friends,

Dirk J. De Jong  
Dr. J. F. Van de Roovaart  
Bauke Van der meer  
John Hazekamp  
Asa Wiersema  
Harry De Boer  
John Bokma  
E. W. Jager  
John Oling  
John De Jong  
C. J. Ton  
Henry Boonstra  
Albert Bult  
Henry Dekker

George Dalenberg  
Dr. P. W. Holleman  
D. Van Wyngaarden  
C. R. Madderom  
Teunis De Young  
John Rostelyk  
R. D. Van der Meer  
A. Vellink  
B. Vellinga  
Cornelius Jongedyk  
W. Brink  
Martin Otto  
S. A. Boersma



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III E

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 18, 1910.

AGE ZYLSTRA CANDIDATE FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR  
ALDERMAN IN THE 33RD WARD

Our countrymen in the 33rd Ward are very fortunate to have an opportunity in the spring to vote for a Dutch candidate for the Republican nomination for alderman.

The Dutchmen of Roseland will nominate a man this time who will represent them in the Town-Council, and they certainly have right thereto.

Mr. Zylstra is the right man for this office. No aristocrat, but a popular man, one who through diligence, capability, and strength of will has advanced himself, and his fellow-citizens are back of him.

His candidacy was not set up by a couple of friends. Mr. Zylstra has the support of the entire Republican organization, and his candidacy was launched by the Young Men's Republican Club.

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- 2 -

DUTCH

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Onze Toekomst, Feb. 18, 1910.

III E

A proof, that the younger, the powerful, and progressive element of the ward sees in him the right person to lead the Republican party not only to victory next April, but also to represent the 33rd Ward in worthy manner in the Town Council.

Mr. Zylstra is not a freshman, or inexperienced in the sphere of politics. He has the support of men as E. E. Erstman, one of the principal political leaders of the 33rd Ward, of Chas. W. Vail, the recognized political leader of the Town of Lake, and intimate friend of Governor Deneen, and according to what people say, also the support of Governor Deneen himself.

Mr. Zylstra has lived 28 years in Roseland. He has filled important offices and positions. Among others, the offices of the Assessor, of Deputy Bailiff of the Municipal Court, of Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, and at present he is clerk in the Probate Court.

We do not have to recommend Mr. Zylstra to the Hollanders of Roseland.

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- 3 -

DUTCHI F 1I F 2Onze Toekomst, Feb. 18, 1910.III E

Everybody who is acquainted with him knows that in him we find the real Holland-American spirit of solidarity, sincerity, honesty, and energy.

See to it that on the primary day, March 4, you do not stay at home, but go, and vote early, and take care, that your friends and neighbors, either Hollanders, Americans, or other nationalities, do the same, and vote for Age Zylstra, candidate for the nomination of alderman in the 33rd Ward.



Onze Toekomst, August 14, 1908.

### RESULTS OF THE PRIMARY ELECTION

The Republican voters, as was to be expected, have set the seal of their approbation upon the administration of Governor Deneen and have renominated him by a majority of 12,000 votes for an office which he has occupied for four years in a worthy manner. The majority would have been much larger if thousands of Democrats had not voted for Mr. Yates instead of voting for their own candidates.

Whatever the offices concerned, the so-called administrative candidates, in general, were chosen. Several, however, who we had hoped to see renominated, were not chosen. Among them we must mention John J. Healy, candidate for State's attorney, and our compatriot G. L. Rries, candidate for county commissioner. The loss of Mr. Healy is especially to be regretted because his opponent John E. W. Wayman, who was nominated has declared positively that he will not attempt to enforce the Sunday closing law, which Mr. Healy in recent years tried to enforce, although his efforts were rewarded with little success.

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IV

- 2 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, August 14, 1908.

At Roseland, in the eleventh senatorial district, our compatriot Cornelius J. Jon was renominated as candidate for the legislature, and Mr. Van Steenbergren once more obtained the nomination as candidate for county commissioner.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 24, 1908.

# GARRITT L. KRIES CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

In this election our people are enjoying the honor of seeing the name of one of their countrymen on the Republican ticket as a candidate for County Commissioner. He is Garritt L. Kries, a man well known to our readers. He is a man who has lived among us for years, and has never been ashamed of being a Hollander; instead he has always regarded it as an honor to be one of a people who once fought for the civil and social freedom of the Middle Ages, and who are still known as the most liberty-loving people on the face of the earth.

It does not surprise us to learn that Mr. Kries' father, who emigrated from the Netherlands to America before his son was born, sacrificed his life for freedom of his new country as a soldier in the Civil War.

Mr. Kries was born in Allegan, Michigan, in 1859, and came to Chicago with his parents when he was a child. Mr. Kries belongs to a famous Dutch family

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Onze Toekomst, July 24, 1908.

of which every Hollander can be proud. His uncle, A. C. Tris, who came from the Netherlands in 1851, and spent his life doing missionary work among the Jews in New York, was known by practically every Dutchman in America and was respected by all.

In his youth Garritt Kries was trained as a printer, but he was forced to give up this work because of his health. He opened a grocery store and market at 477 Western Avenue, and has been successfully operating that business since 1892.

His ability as a politician is demonstrated by the fact that for several years he has been the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the Thirteenth Ward, and one of the most esteemed politicians of the West Side. He has been asked many times to become a candidate for alderman, but although grateful for the honor he has always declined it.

This time, however, he has heeded the insistence of his many friends and has

Onze Toekomst, July 24, 1908.

agreed to become a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, mainly because this office administers the public charities, and the interests of the poor, sick and helpless of the county. Mr. Kries knows of no more satisfactory duty than that of keeping the interests of unfortunate people at heart.

He reared and educated three of his nieces, and has provided a nephew with an education which has enabled him to move in the best social circles. This is an indication that, although he has no children of his own, he is deeply concerned with the welfare of others.

It is the duty of every Dutchman to cast a vote Saturday, August 8, for our countryman, Mr. G. L. Kries.

It is seldom that we have the opportunity to recommend a Hollander for an important office--a Hollander who, through education and experience, is qualified for the position--and therefore we cannot place too much emphasis on the fact that the people must not forget to vote for him.

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IV

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, May 8, 1908.

CORNELIUS J. TON

We have recently learned that our countryman, Mr. Cornelius J. Ton, State Representative from the Thirteenth District in the Illinois General Assembly, has declared himself a candidate for a second term in the Legislature.

We are glad to hear of this for two reasons: First, because it is seldom that we are represented in the Legislature, although the Dutch element has a perfect right to a place there; and second, because during his first term Mr. Ton showed himself to be a man of wisdom and principle, a man who, in our opinion, is destined for a long political career. To strengthen our contention we offer a letter that Mr. George E. Cole, for years president of the Legislative Voters League, wrote Mr. Ton a short while ago:

"When a representative renders good services and shows ability as you have, the voters of the district are obligated to elect him for a second term."

Mr. Ton is a member of several important commissions in the Legislature:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Onze Toekomst, May 8, 1908.

Banks and Banking; Drainage and Waterways; License; Municipal Corporations; Parks and Boulevards; and Primary Elections. He is also a member of the celebrated Chicago Charter Commission. He was one of the three organizers of the so-called "Board of Hope," which was directly responsible for the passage of the new primary law. To Mr. Ton is due the adoption of the law that put an end to the deceptive practices of the private employment agencies. He was also instrumental in the passage of the bill to abolish white slavery.

Mr. Ton is also known as a sworn advocate of the local option law. For that reason the saloon-going element and the United Societies are doing their utmost to prevent his re-election. His opponent is Mr. Kleeman, an advocate of the "open town."

Therefore, we must insist that our countrymen of the Thirteenth District do everything possible to promote Mr. Ton's candidacy. We urge this, not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Onze Toekomst, May 8, 1908.

because we are afraid that his opponent is more powerful, but because the election of Mr. Ton will lead to the obliteration of the saloon element.

All Hollanders ought to be proud of a man like Mr. Ton, and should, therefore, "handle their tools without mittens" whenever it is necessary.



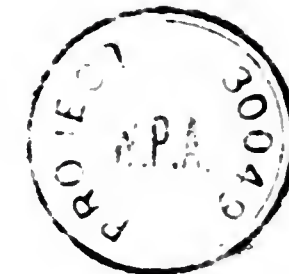
1. ATTITUDES

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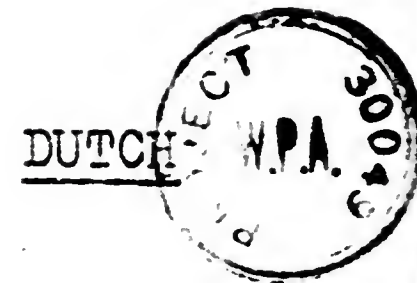
DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, August 26, 1921.

### NOT ALWAYS AS IT SEEMS

In another article of this number, you can read what Lloyd George says about the British-Japanese accord. The accord has no designs against any land and certainly not against the United States. For what purpose, then, this accord? The Allies promise to aid one another in time of need, or, at least, in case one or the other gets into trouble with another country, to observe strict neutrality. An accord between two or three nations means more than mere sentimentality...Great Britain's purpose is mastery on the seas, expansion of the empire of world commerce, as well as leadership in the financial world. Japan's purpose in the first place is expansion. It already has gone to war three times for this purpose, with China, Russia and Germany; and everytime it came nearer to its goal. It won Korea, Formosa, Port Arthur, Saghalin, and economic control over Shantung, and military occupation of a large part of Siberia, as well as strategic points in the Pacific Ocean. And you know what Great Britain won. British friendship for the United States still consists in uttering words. With the strained relations existing between our land and Japan, we should consider very carefully what a renewal of an accord between England and Japan can mean for us. Let us not be misled by England's soft whistling. Beware.



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Onze Toekomst, August 5, 1921.

SI VIS PACEM, PARA BELLUM. (IF YOU WANT PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR).

Of the coming disarmament meeting to be held in the Fall at Washington, D. C., where the disarmament question shall be discussed, we do not have great expectations. At least not as far as actual disarmament is concerned. In the first place, because of the ever growing hate and jealousy among the peoples, such a disarmament agreement constitutes nothing else than blinding one another. Officially they may agree to a certain extent but in another manner they will continue their war preparations. In the second place, armament as well as disarmament cannot be controlled.

Build some 5,000 airplanes to fly the mail across the country. A beneficial thing. Those machines, with strong motors, bring the mail, say, from New York to Chicago. In a few hours they make the trip, dropping in flight heavy mail bags in the cities which they pass on their given route. But in those 5,000 mail carriers you have also a mighty weapon of war, one of the mightiest to be exact. Those same machines fly like a swarm of birds from off the coast at the coming enemy fleet and drop, instead of mail bags, bombs weighing a





Onze Toekomst, August 5, 1921.

couple of thousand pounds each. And not a splinter of the fleet stays above water. So much for defense.

Then you have a strong merchant marine. Steamships, who in time of peace spread the commerce of your land over the seven seas and at the same time train many experienced seamen. In war times these merchant ships take on board these bomb-laden mail carriers, and no enemy fleet is safe on sea or in harbor, and there is no enemy fortification or coast defense that is not blown up if the bombs are heavy enough. Last week such a means of warfare was tested. As a target the erstwhile mighty German warship, the Ostfriesland, was used. Bombs of 1,000 pounds T.N.T. were dropped on it. These bombs had some effect. Then bombs of 2,000 pounds were used. These bombs, which were used in the test, missed the ship and fell alongside but when they exploded had such power that through the enormous force of the water the strong steel walls of the warship were crushed as though they were paper cartons.

Add to this that all factories such as typewriter, needle, nail, etc., in a short time can be transformed for the manufacture of the most accurate bombs; that T.N.T. can be made in numerous industries without detection; that deadly poison gas can be made in paint and whitelead factories, and you see that you





Onze Toekomst, August 5, 1921.

may talk about disarmament and come to lovely mutual agreements but the conclusion does not mean a thing.

Then they may agree to lessen the building of large warships, which they fear may be sunk at the first opportunity, and possibly we may get our money back a little sooner, but for the real disarmament there is very little hope. Now we hope that Uncle Sam will make 10,000 fast mail carriers, and that our merchant marine may grow in a like measure so that we may be armed when it is necessary.

In the old days enormous monsters roamed the earth - dinosaurs and the like. These animals were so big that an elephant was, in comparison, like a chicken to a horse. They were conquered by much smaller animals through the use of poison stingers. I have seen a calf being killed by a number of wasps. Let us hope that the U. S. A. will not be such a calf. Let us be armed and they will have respect for us. And let us not give the building of these airplanes into the hands of \$1.00 a year men, who during the war have squandered nearly a billion dollars and have not produced a single good and useful machine.



I G

Onze Toekomst, July 11, 1919.

DUTCH

[THE WAR]

The Germans signify they are going to enforce the Versailles treaty as much as they can, so they say. There was in the east still war between the Germans and Polish troops.

When the German delegates signed the peace treaty of Versailles they promised also not to attack Poland. The German army retreated since Saturday and all war with Poland ended.

A good sign.

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Onze Toekomst, May 2, 1919.

DUTCH



[VICTORY LOAN MEETING]

The meeting which took place on 106th Place in the interest of the Victory Loan was exceptionally well attended. Interesting speeches were made by Mr. Frank Knol and L. Teninga.

Rev. Thomas was the speaker of the evening and is known as an accomplished orator.



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Onze Toekomst, Apr. 11, 1919.

DUTCH

/SUPPORT VICTORY LOAN/

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3024

How do we stand? Do the Hollanders take 1st place in subscribing to the various United States America loans? First place among all foreign born? These questions may be answered with a big YES. But our work could be even more honorable if we were organized just a little stronger, if we were given credit for all the money that flows from us into the United States Treasury. What can we do about it? The Holland Committee is requested to give us any enlightenment that may be valuable to the success of the Victory loan.

Please tell us some of your plans. They should be no secret. Let us all join hands and co-operate to bring the Victory Loan to victory.

I GDUTCH

Year Book of the Holland Society of Chicago.  
(1897-1898-1899-1900)

CHICAGO DUTCH ATTITUDE TOWARDS WAR WITH SPAIN OVER CUBA.

I consider it a great privilege to be intrusted, even for one short hour, with the destinies of the Holland Society, a society which represents those who three hundred years ago gave modern civilization its great impulse, industrial, political, and social, and whose works and ideas are today amongst us. The most active ferment in what promises to be one of the great crises of history, the sentiments to which you in this society gave your applause at your last annual meeting - sentiments demanding liberty, justice and mercy for an oppressed people near us - have been making rapid progress in the twelve months that have passed since. A story is told of Thomas Huxley, the philosopher, rushing out of the British Museum in a tremendous hurry, jumping into a cab and telling the man to drive as quickly as he could.

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DUTCH

Year Book of the Holland Society of Chicago  
(1897-1898-1899-1900)

The cabby slammed the door and started off. After he had been riding for some time an idea struck Mr. Huxley, and he said to the man, "See here, do you know where you are going?" "No Sir," was the reply, "but we are getting there very fast." Such seems to be largely our position. I don't think we know just where we are going, but we do know that we are getting there very fast. We hope that we can see, not far ahead of us, two more Republics in the world - a Republic born in Cuba, and the Republic of Spain, the Republic of Castelar, (Spanish statesman and author) awakened again from its sleep of twenty years. The struggle which seems to be now approaching a climax is the same old war which has existed for three hundred years, begun long ago by William of Orange - the war of democracy against despotism; the war of free inquiry



Year Book of the Holland Society of Chicago  
(1897-1898-1899-1900)

against the inquisition; the war of argument against assassination. And the contestants are the same. On the one side are the men of liberty, and on the other the men of slavery, with this difference. Alva, the representative man of the old regime, was able to boast when he left Holland for the last time, that in six years he had put to death 18,000 Hollanders; but today the Spanish representative of Alva in Cuba, Weiler, ( I don't know how to pronounce his name, but I suggest that we give it the German pronunciation and call it Viler), leaves Cuba, guilty, as Consul General Lee tells us of the death in one year of 200,000 men, women, and children. There is enough Dutch blood in the United States to put an end to this thing. We want no war. God forbid that there should be war; but if we have not yet arrived at the point, as Tennyson says, when we can leave unsought all the points of war, and fuse the people into one;

Year Book of the Holland Society of Chicago  
(1897-1898-1899-1900)

if we are still on the stage where, as the same poet says, "The voice of any people is the sword that guards them, or the sword that beats them down," let us meet the issue as brave men and honest lovers of liberty that we have inherited from William of Orange, Washington and Lincoln. We want no Spanish money; we want no Spanish soil; but I mistake the American people, if this issue comes to a climax, if they are at peace again until the American flag has been run up once more upon the sacred spot where the dust of the marturs of the Maine lies abandoned in the desecrating mud of the Harbor of Havana. We want no Spanish money, but if we are forced against our will to avenge this intolerable wrong by war, then we shall not end it until the real castles in Spain pay every cent of the bill of indemnity, down to the last farthing. And if Spain and her allies and the adherents of peace ask why we have not used measures of conciliation and arbitration, we can not do better than answer, perhaps, in the

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- 5 -

DUTCH

Year Book of the Holland Society of Chicago  
(1897-1898-1899-1900)

words of a story that I heard the other day. A man, carrying a pitch-fork, who had been attacked by a bulldog, ran the dog through. The owner coming up in a great rage, said, "Why didn't you defend yourself with the other end of the pitch-fork?" "Why didn't your dog," said the man, "come at me with the other end!".....

Henry Lloyd.



I. ATTITUDES

K. Position of Women and Feminism



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IV

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Sept. 10, 1909.

# DR. CORNELIA DE BEY REVEALS HER VIEWS ABOUT THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN

Dr. Cornelia De Bey, who is spending some time with Dr. Frances Potter of Minneapolis, has revealed her views concerning the influence of women and inventions upon our national life to the correspondent of a Minneapolis newspaper, from which we extract the following:

"A State's university is only a public school," said Dr. De Bey. "Therefore, a State's university in its administration and method of learning must emphasize that which is of value to the times in which we live. One of these items is the influence of women. The best instructress is better than the best instructor and the worst instructress is much better than the worst instructor. The world must be made milder and purer and must receive a clearer insight. That is the reason why I am in favor of music in the public schools--but only the proper music.

"Music is being killed by the vaudeville, the phonograph and the automatic

Onze Toekomst, Sept. 10, 1909.

piano. These things have a value, but they lower the public taste. We are living in a threatening time. Even the money system of the world is only a play. In a short time, you will discover that wars have their beginning in the banks. Let the money powers be shaken and a revolution will follow. The people will not tolerate the irregularity of clearing house certificates and false value standards. I am for genuine democracy! Woman's hope is in the public school--and the child and the student of a State's university must, in the first place, view such institutions as their own; secondly, they must invest in it (sic.) as much as possible and thirdly they should get out of it as much as can be gotten."

Dr. De Bey and Dr. Potter, are writing jointly an important book on State government.





I. ATTITUDES

L. Agriculture in

the United States



DUTCH



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Onze Toekomst, January 16, 1924

SOMETHING FOR THE HOLLANDERS  
(Editorial)

Recently I read something that is possibly of great importance for the Hollanders in the United States, at least for some of them. Many of our Hollanders are truck farmers. Some of them have prospered to such an extent that they now possess large greenhouses and hot-beds, but most of them have still only a small existence. I am thinking of the celery farmers and truck farmers around our large cities in the midwest. This, that I read, could open to them prosperity in a big way. Certainly we must be thankful for our daily bread, but it is also our duty to look for advancement. Here is what I read and recommend:

As we know, the State of California has made laws by which the Japanese cannot own land in California and cannot even till the land with a share in its yield. The highest court in the United States, by a recent ruling, has upheld these laws, with the consequence that about 30,000 Japanese are preparing to leave about 500,000 acres of California land. The Japanese must sell under pressure of the state. The land consists for a large part of small, prosperous truck farms of between twenty and forty acres. These farms produced seventy-three million dollars per year.

Onze Toekomst, January 16, 1924

The issue was fought for twenty-six years and now, through the decision of the Supreme Court, the fight is ended with the victory over the Japanese for the State of California. Some in California wonder whether the victory of the State is not too large and ask with fear, what is to become of these farms if the Japanese leave them in such large numbers? And how will the State carry the loss of Seventy-three millions?

The Japanese are going to other states where such laws do not exist, to the East and to western states, such as Oregon, Washington etc. The newspapers in California say that there are no whites in California to take the place of the yellow race, and that thousands must be imported from elsewhere. And now I come to the question:

Should this not be for the Hollanders? They are thrifty and many of them are truck farmers. Here is a chance that does not need verification, because the land can be bought reasonably from the departing Japanese. The Christian Reformed Church has a member of her Committee of Investigation resident in that state.





Onze Toekomst, January 16, 1934.

He is Rev. P. Hockenga. Write to him for information. This address you can get by writing to the office of the Wachtter and the Banner, at Grand Rapids, Michigan. And make haste because without doubt large land companies will buy the land and then you will pay them double or triple the price.

Van Lonckhuisen.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 21, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### LAND ORGANIZATION

The meeting held last Friday evening, February 14, in Soustehs Hall to draw up plans for a land organization to help Hollanders get farms, and to give those who want to go into the country the necessary information about different settlements and land offered for sale, was a success. The meeting was well attended; about sixty people were interested.

Mr. J. de Boer officiated as president and pointed out to the assembly the purpose of the meeting. After deciding to pass on to the organization directly, twenty-two persons enlisted as members.

- 2 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 21, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

The following board members were chosen: J. de Boer, N. Wierenga,  
D. Baar, A. Laning, and T. Emmering.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 14, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### COLONIZATION

A promise is a promise. In the preceding number of Onze Toekomst, I promised to give some particulars about the plan to establish a land organization. Circumstances prevent me from doing so, and therefore I am compelled to postpone it until Friday evening of this week. An advertisement in this number gives the necessary information about this meeting in Sousteys Hall, on 18th and Laflin Streets.

May I herewith express to the public my sincere apologies, and thank the editor for the space furnished in his paper.

Yours respectfully,

J. de Boer.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Oct. 14, 1910.

/PUMPKINS/

He who wishes to see very large pumpkins should go to Mr. L. Wierenga's farm at 62nd and Whipple Streets, where you may see specimens of thirty-five to fifty pounds each, the largest ever cultivated in or near Chicago.

Mr. Wierenga received first prize for pumpkins at the Michigan State Fair. It is worth the trouble for those who are interested to take a look at such vegetables. Go to see them.

MPA (44) PROJ. 30376

**I. ATTITUDES**

**M. Health**

**and Sanitation**



I M

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 26, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027b

### USELESS SELF-SACRIFICE

Through peculiar circumstances two Chicago women, one a mother and the other the wife of a sick man, nearly sacrificed their lives to save that of their loved ones. In both cases blood transfusions were given to their sick relatives. This is a new discovery in the medical profession; but in both cases the sacrifice was in vain.

One of the women, Mrs. George Higbee of Burlington, Iowa, gave a pint of blood to her son, Jas. A. Higbee. However, the young man died a couple of hours after the transfusion. The mother became so weak through the loss of blood, that it was necessary for her to stay under medical treatment and was not able to attend the funeral of her son at Burlington.

Onze Toekomst, July 26, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

The other was Mrs. Carl D. Stone, 2200 Prairie Avenue, whose husband was suffering from a nervous fever. To give the man new strength and to drive away the sick germs, the healthy blood of the woman was brought over through a silver tube into the veins of Dr. Stone. But the man died, and the sacrifice was useless.

It seems to us that this new method of medical treatment is good only in cases where the patient will recover regardless of whether new blood is injected or not.



**II. CONTRI-  
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AND**

**ACTIVITIES**

**A. Vocational**

**1. Professional**



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, August 12, 1925

/DUTCH PHYSICIANS MEET IN JEWISH MISSION/

A memorable meeting was held Tuesday, August 11, in the building of the Jewish Mission, where Dr. Wm. Jonker, the newly appointed Missionary and Doctor of the dispensary, was welcomed.

The dispensing of medicines had heretofore been done by the Doctors Riedel, Van Dellen, Dennison and Timmer, and these gentlemen were thanked heartily by the Mission Board.



II A 1

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 7, 1913.

NEW DOCTOR

The list of our Dutch doctors in this city has been increased again by one. Dr. R. Huizenga, from Rock Valley, Iowa, who with his brother, Dr. F. Huizenga, had a large practice over there, has established himself in Chicago, at 621 S. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park.

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I A 1 a  
III C

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

A CHAIR OF DUTCH HISTORY, LANGUAGE, AND LITERATURE AT  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
Obstacles

Our former article dealt with the purpose, the meaning, and the history of the petition and the movement of the Dutch to acquire a chair in Dutch history, language, and literature [at the University of Chicago]. And one should say offhand that this case was one about which all Dutchmen in the United States were in accord, and in which the scions of the same nation could work in harmony, especially when we find that the list of signatories contains men from all walks of life and from every party. We find there the names of five professors of Hope College, namely, Kollen, Kleinheksel, Nykerk, Van der Meulen, and Raap. Further, from the theological school and the Calvinist college at Grand Rapids, come the names of Van Dellen, Hemkes, Ten Hoor, Heins, Berkhof, Rooks, Schoolland, Van den Bosh, Kuiper, Broene, and Rinck. The following are names of professors in Evanston: Hartfield, Curme, Brown, Harris, Goddard, Baillot, Eduard, Clark, and Roloff. The following



II A 1  
I A 1 a  
III C

- 2 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

are professors of Bryn Mawr: Tessels, Weijhe, Holbrook, Clark, Smith, Wheeler, Frank, Brown, and De Haan. From Hartford we have the following professors of Trinity College: McCook, Huizinga, Adams, Gettel, and Urban. From Lincoln, Nebraska, come the names of Professors Hinman and Courtney French, and Professor Vos and Professor Orthaus are of Bloomington, Indiana. At Lake Forest we have Professors Nollen, Van Heenderen, Betten, and Clapp, and at Macon, Georgia, Professors Daniels, Burks, and Koets. And added to this are a great number of names of clergymen and church members from all the Dutch settlements, especially from Iowa, Chicago, and Michigan, too many to reproduce here. And last there is a communication from Theodore Roosevelt to Congressman Diekema, which reads thus:

Oyster Bay, New York, September 21, 1908.

My dear Congressman Diekema:

I have just received the copy of the petition for the establishment of

WP 1 (111.) PROJ. 30275

II A 1  
I A 1 a  
III C

- 3 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

a chair of Dutch at the University of Chicago, which I am informed has been signed by some six hundred Americans whose fathers or forefathers come from Holland. I trust that I need hardly say that I am in full accord with the purpose of the petition, and I beg you to assure the petitioners of my cordial sympathy in the matter and of my hope that the board of trustees of the University of Chicago will be able to grant the request.

With great regard,

Sincerely yours,

Hon. G. J. Diekema, M. C.,

Holland, Michigan.

If ever a movement could be called nationalistic, then we may say that this movement is a Dutch national movement which is being acclaimed with hearty

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II A 1  
I A 1 a  
III C

- 4 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

sympathy everywhere in the world where the Dutch live. And yet everyone who knows our Dutch people, divided as it always has been into different parties and groups, with aims continually in conflict with one another, wonders whether a movement could ever be started, no matter how nationalistic in scope, which did not have obstacles in its way. There are always a few who are leaders in their own circles, and in defense of their groups they always have in view their own groups' welfare and the real or imaginary faults of other groups, so that they regard doubtfully in advance anything that does not originate in their own circles and is not meant for them. If they see anything come up which in itself looks inviting, then they naturally ask: Why is that not meant for us? So a certain Mr. S., a professor in Hope College, in an article in De Hope, sent to me with the request to answer it, asked: Why do they not seek to establish a chair of Dutch history, language, and literature at Hope College? The objections brought forward by Mr. S. in the article against the establishment of the chair at the University of Chicago I will gladly discuss, especially since this was the only article that sounded a sour note in this widely extended and general movement. I regret that this

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II A 1  
I A 1 a  
III C

- 5 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

article came from Hope College, a school so long favorably regarded both in America and in the Netherlands.

This [article], however, does not in the least influence the sympathy for this movement, for against this one Professor S. stand no less than five other professors and the President of the United States, who signed the petition to the University of Chicago. But it causes me pain that from the institution of Van Raalte, who with his colony left the old Fatherland and braved all hardships and sufferings to escape party persecution, now after only half a century should come the voice of partisanship, and that [this college] should close its eyes to the national cause for which all the scions of the Dutch race could work together. It is painful to hear from such a place the age-old exclamation: Why not give these donations to our institution? Why not establish that chair in our college? That Mr. S. is on the wrong track is readily seen when he refers to the writings of Dr. Kuiper and seeks his support in them, whereas Dr. Kuiper himself, as was manifested by the letter which we published, conclusively declares himself in favor of the movement.

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II A 1

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- 6 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

We do not doubt in the least the good intentions of Mr. S., but we may take it that he evidently has misunderstood the writings of Dr. Kuiper or has drawn from them the wrong conclusions, conclusions opposed to Dr. Kuiper's personal convictions. This is all the more evident because Professor Barinck, who also firmly adheres to Calvinistic principles, proves to be in full accord with Dr. Kuiper and with the entire movement. Ignorance of American conditions, especially of the University of Chicago, cannot be charged against Dr. Kuiper and Professor Bavinck. They are conscious of what they do and write. Both have been in the United States, have delivered Stone lectures, and know the University of Chicago better than many others. But let us discuss one by one the objections of Mr. S. His first objection is that the teaching of Dutch history and literature at the University of Chicago could not be done "to the glory of God," although the Scriptures demand of us that we shall do everything to the glory of God. Let us see how true this is.

The University of Chicago is a gigantic institution, with a teaching staff



II A 1  
I A 1 a  
III C

- 7 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

numbering between 300 and 400. That is no small community to be controlled by only a few persons. Most of the professors know only a small number of their colleagues. The various departments hardly concern themselves with one another. Men of all principles function there, for the most part independent of one another. The names of modern men such as Foster and Mathews, which are used by Mr. S. as scarecrows, have therefore nothing to do with the teaching of Dutch history and Dutch grammar. I have now associated for six months with the men of the University and have never had the pleasure of meeting or of hearing Professors Foster and Mathews. Therefore, I conjecture that the men who teach theology at Hope College are immeasurably more in danger of falling under the influence of those professors than the man who will teach Dutch history in Chicago. The department of history in Chicago teaches nothing but history; it has nothing to do with theology or philosophy; its teachers associate with one another and appreciate one another according to the knowledge of history which they have. Should you think that if some one was appointed to teach Dutch history and had all the sources for that work at his disposal and was master of his field, just as others are, each in his



II A 1  
I A 1 a  
III C

- 8 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

own field, any one in the world would make remarks about the teaching of our history according to the method of Groen or of Fruin, both great historians, who so wonderfully agreed on the most important points? Then why could not the instruction in our history be really historic as well as in accordance with our principles regardless of the institution in which it is taught? Whether a thing is done to the glory of God or not depends on whether it complies with the ordinances which God has instituted for it. And what other demand could Mr. S. make for the teaching of Dutch history then that it be faithfully examined for truth and taught as Groen the Calvinist and Fruin the liberal both understood it? Regarded objectively, the University of Chicago has no scruples against the teaching of Dutch history and literature, and subjectively it depends entirely on him who is called to this task. This automatically brings us to the second objection of Mr. S., namely, that a professor in Dutch history and grammar at Chicago would be doomed to be a biased teacher. Yes, still more. Professor S., further says:

"A Hugo Munsterberg is in his place at Harvard University because he entirely

II A 1  
I A 1 a  
III C

- 9 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

harmonizes with its aims, but a T. De Vries at the University of Chicago would be like a mouse in a strange warehouse."

These words of Mr. S. are an insult to the University of Chicago as well as to me personally; they are at war with the truth and with brotherly love, against which, according to the Apostle, [one may not offend with impunity] (Romans 14, 4).

I have personally listened in the University to men with different aims, among whom are the best orthodox speakers of the Baptist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian Churches, without ever discovering a trace of prejudice. Frankly and sincerely they proclaimed in the great auditorium of Mandel Hall their convictions, and again and again I saw the complete freedom of thought which was also accorded to men of Calvinistic principles. That the evolutionists shall speak freely, and men such as Foster and Mathews shall enjoy the same right and make use of it, is permitted not only in the University of Chicago but even in most of the churches of America, among them the Presbyterian

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



### III C

DUTCH

Condemnation and prejudice have never occurred to me, and in the teaching of Dutch history and literature they are entirely out of place. Such teaching entirely depends on the measure with which the teacher himself is provided with material--whether he has the necessary sources at his disposal, and whether he is able to make known the incontrovertible results of the best investigations, against which no one in the University will have any objections. Now is it not lightly judged and at the same time in opposition to brotherly love when Mr. S. mentions me personally and declares that I, as teacher of Dutch history and literature in the University of Chicago, will be as a mouse in a



II A 1  
I A 1 a  
III C

- 11 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

strange warehouse? Has he the right to judge thus when I am unknown to him, while men like Dr. Kuiper and Professor Bavinck, in whose shadow, according to his own statement, he would like to stand, and who have known me for the last twenty years, express themselves so entirely differently? Not only the teaching of Dutch history and literature but also the writing of articles must be to the glory of God; therefore it should be done according to God's ordinances and not flippantly. All to the Glory of God and for the magnifying of His Holy Name! What a beautiful and holy principle! May every Christian write it on the tables of his heart and through it be built up in the holiest belief! But that selfsame holy principle is abused when it is used as a weapon to mow down everything outside the vision of one's small circle, and when one adds: If you want to do anything worth while, then you must undertake it in our circle. This might appear to be a Calvinistic principle, but indeed it is not.

Apply this holy principle, for instance, to your own life, to your eating, your drinking, to your conversation, to your speaking and writing; then

II A 1  
I A 1 a  
III C

- 12 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

do you not come to the conclusion that measured according to this rule, the holiest things in this life have yet a preceding principle, that of obedience? And does it not cause you to say, if things are well with you: O God, have mercy upon my soul! It is so easy to misuse this holy principle flippantly and with it to break down everything because there is so little in this present life which can bear up under temptation. With it you can bring numerous people into discredit, every one, in fact, who must work among those of other opinions, be it in politics, in the community, in the missions, or in the [public] service as ambassador or consul; and likewise in the labors through which our national history must come to take its rightful place in the great center of the American population you may in this way flippantly enough try to estrange the hearts of our Christian people from all these things and say that in your circle, in your school, in your church, in your immediate vicinity this evil demand is being satisfied, and then it would appear to be Calvinistic, but the Calvinists have ever done just the opposite. In their own circles they were strict with the critic of God's Holy Word. They came together to confess their transgressions, to hear revival sermons, and to humble themselves

II A 1  
I A 1 a  
III C

- 13 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 7, 1911.

before their God. And for those who were called to work in foreign circles and in foreign lands they were full of love; they remembered them in their prayers before God and strongly supported them with all the means at their command; and assured of that support and sympathy, [these workers] went their way among all people, over all seas, into all lands, and there gave testimony, as wise men who knew the time and its ways. Thus was the knowledge of Calvinism and of the deeds which God had done among our people made known in all lands, and His Name was honored. And so it should be now.



Onze Toekomst, Mar. 24, 1911.

CHAIR OF DUTCH HISTORY, LANGUAGE, AND LITERATURE  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
A Delicate Task



Only a few days ago the request came to me from the Holland Society of Chicago that if it were possible I might devote my time and my labor to the movement to establish a Chair of Dutch language, history, and literature at the University of Chicago. This task, regardless of the honor connected with it, I pronounced, so far as I personally was concerned, a delicate task, and against my undertaking it I mentioned three obstacles. In the first place, I am unknown to the Dutch in America, and this fact might easily damage the movement; in the second place, I have been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the movement, and it would appear that I was working in the case for personal profit; and in the third place, I know the condition of the Dutch in America and their inclinations only in part, and I did not know how to lead the movement to a successful conclusion. These three main obstacles, however, were overcome by the members of the Holland Society of Chicago. In their opinion I was the right man, and they would provide



Onze Toekomst, Mar. 24, 1911.

the necessary means to introduce me personally; they would provide all the documents pertaining to the history of the movement; and last but not least, the Holland Society had decided to guarantee a fund of a thousand dollars, half the amount necessary for the success of the cause, and at the same time they pointed out to me the way to procure the other thousand. I was informed that inasmuch as my name was connected with the matter, it would be genuinely American for me to put my hand to the plow. Never was a university, a school, or a church established unless those men who were most interested made a supreme effort. Thus checkmated, I could hardly withdraw, and since I could see the general interest in the matter, an interest shared by many men of reputation and influence, I had reason for joy and thanks that the Holland Society had such confidence in me as to make me its advocate and counselor.

In the first place I had to introduce myself, and for me that was a delicate matter. I felt somewhat as Beets did when he wrote that chapter in the Camera Obscura in which he himself played the main role, which was the reason why he was embarrassed. But the Holland Society came willingly to my aid. One of the



Onze Toekomst, Mar. 24, 1911.

members had without my knowledge written to the Netherlands and requested references regarding me. As a result of this the following letters were handed to me with the request to make them known to the Dutch in America as my introduction. The first letter is from Dr. A. Kuiper and reads as follows:

Dear Sir:

Glad to see your handwriting, and I venture to state that Mr. De Vries is a very clever man, of keen understanding, thoroughly acquainted with Dutch history and with the Dutch language. I do not see how you could find a better teacher, and I shall be very [glad] if you succeed in giving him a Chair in Chicago.

Yours very truly,

Dr. A. Kuiper.



Onze Toekomst, Mar. 24, 1911.



The second letter is from Professor H. Bavinck and reads:

Amsterdam, October 28, 1910.

Dear Sir and Friend:

It gave me great pleasure to receive a letter from you and to note that you are in good health, and I was no less happy to read that Mr. T. De Vries may obtain a Chair of Dutch history at the University of Chicago. I hope that the money will be collected, and that a Chair will be established in Chicago for the history of our people. That would be of the greatest consequence for the Dutch settlements, and Holland's name would be honored still more in America than it already is. And Mr. De Vries, when placed in this Chair, would speedily prove that he was the right man there. He has studied much about our past and has lived with us in the present. In addition, he is a man of strong convictions, who recalls to our people with spirit their glorious past, and he is thus, through his spirit and his character, more easily understood. Therefore may

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 24, 1911.

God bless your efforts. With hearty greetings from Mrs. Bavinck and me,

Yours truly,

H. Bavinck.

The third letter is from the well-known Professor Blok of Leyden:

Leyden, December 15, 1910.

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to testify that I know Mr. T. De Vries as a very clever man who from his youth has had a remarkable fondness for historical reading and research, buying and reading books and manuscripts and composing useful bibliographies and histories; especially [valuable] are his biographical notes on the Dutch statesman and Calvinist Groen of Prinsteren.

P. J. Blok.



Onze Toekomst, Mar. 24, 1911.



These are the letters which the Holland Society requested me to publish. When I arrived in America to pay a visit to my son, I had the pleasure of seeing consecutively Princeton University, the City of Philadelphia, the Library at Washington, the University of New York, Yale, Harvard, and Cornell Universities, the University of Chicago, and that at Madison, Wisconsin, I gained the acquaintance of a multitude of prominent professors and the welcome accorded to me **everywhere** made my stay in the New World **exceedingly** pleasant. Many times, in Holland, I had heard of the hospitality of the Americans, and when I was ready to make a tour of America, the question arose in my mind: What can I do in return when I am hospitably received? I decided to take pictures of historic and geographic interest illustrating all the provinces historic and geographic of the Netherlands, and from them I had lantern slides made so that if desired, I might give lectures on Holland. So I arrived in New York with 350 slides in my possession and found a hearty





Onze Toekomst, Mar. 24, 1911.

welcome awaiting me, extended by the members of the Holland Society. A few weeks later I gave a lecture, at the request of the Holland Society, before its members, and I had the pleasure of spending a happy evening there. Later, when I arrived in Chicago, I had the pleasure of giving a lecture on Holland with lantern slides before the Holland Society in the Stratford Hotel, and I had an opportunity to acquaint myself with many members, whose warm friendship I have enjoyed ever since. And it was here in Chicago that my attention was drawn to the movement for a Chair of Dutch history, language and literature, and in very high circles I was urged to hold myself in readiness for that position. To tell the truth, it had always been my plan to occupy a Chair of that sort at one of the universities, and I had planned my course of study with that object in view. But opportunity in the old fatherland is scarce; there is seldom an opening, and the old party war often plays the main role, so that sometimes one may wait his entire life before attaining his object, even though men of influence stand behind one with their recommendations. Yet what is hard to attain in little Holland would probably be easier in the greatness of America. Nearly all those who came from Europe to America have thought that



Onze Toekomst, Mar. 24, 1911.

they would try to attain there what they could not attain in the old country. And this same thought was with me under the influence of my many friends in Chicago. I would, however, not continue to hesitate what to do. If I wanted to settle here and do for my part whatever was possible to qualify myself to teach Dutch history and the Dutch language, then it would be absolutely necessary to bring a large part of my library, which I had gathered in the last twenty years to America, and that required time. I decided to take a chance with America and Americans, acquired my first naturalization papers, returned to Holland, and brought over a large part of my library, which only a few weeks ago arrived in thirty-four boxes at my residence, 5429 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, and to me it is true enjoyment to see again all those acquaintances of the last four centuries around me, and to be able to spend a large part of my days and evenings with them.

Onze Toekomst, Sept. 16, 1910.

MR. T. COURT VAN WOERDEN

We are happy to report that Mr. T. Court van Woerden, our well-known Dutch chemist and urinalist, will be connected, beginning Sept. 16, with the Medical Specialty Company. He will now be able to employ his mind in a more extensive sphere, and to be of even more help to suffering humanity, than heretofore.

That Mr. van Woerden's qualifications in the Medical world could not remain unobserved was to be expected. In the Netherlands, his ability as a chemist and his method of urinalysis drew the attention of the principal medical authorities. Even while still a boy, he proved that he had a natural talent for chemistry, and drew the attention of the celebrated chemist De Kruif, who at that time was established at his birthplace, Delft; from De Kruif he learned much in the sphere of urinalysis, meanwhile continuing his studies under the guidance of Dr. de Haan of Bleskensgraaf, who during his life was known not only in the Netherlands, but throughout Europe, for his great talents.



Onze Toekomst, Sept. 16, 1910.

When Mr. van Joerden came to America to find for his activities a more extensive field, he first settled in Grand Rapids, where his work was followed for a long time by one of the professors of the Medical College, who came frequently to his office.

In Chicago his services were requested by the Medical Specialty Company. Before he was accepted, however, he was submitted to a strict examination, which ended to the satisfaction of all concerned. This Company has offered him a salary of \$5,000 per year. This is not only a sign that the company gives him its full confidence, but it shows also, when professionals offer him such a salary, that he indeed must have produced much in the field of urinalysis.

Onze Toekomst, July 1, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GENERAL NEWS

Mr. A. Van Dellen of Englewood has received his M. D. degree at Northwestern University. After a competitive examination he has accepted a position as interne in the German Hospital of Chicago.

Onze Toekomst, Aug. 6, 1909.

THE PASSING OF MR. JOHN VANDER POEL

John Van Der Poel, Sr., of 1260 West 15th Street, possibly the best known Dutchman in Chicago, died last Thursday at the age of 81, after having been overcome by the heat. In spite of his ripe old age, Mr. Van Der Poel was still active as Superintendent of files in the office of the County Recorder. He was said to be the oldest employee in the service of Cook County.

Only a couple of hours before his death he was seated at his desk in his office, but was forced to go home, because he was overcome by the tremendous heat of the afternoon. Only two blocks away from his home, he collapsed. He was carried to his home, but all efforts by physicians to revive him proved futile.

Mr. Van Der Poel was born on March 23rd at Wysoord, Province South Holland, in the Netherlands. He came to America in July of 1868, with a family of



Onze Toekomst, Aug. 6, 1909.

10 children and established himself in the then rapidly growing City of Chicago.

He is survived by seven children. Two of them John Van Der Poel, Jr. and Miss Mathilda Van Der Poel, belong to the teaching personnel of the Art Institute of this city. The last mentioned was in Italy at the time of her father's death, and is expected to reach home next week. For this reason the corpse was not buried, but placed in the morgue of the Forest Home Cemetery, last Sunday.

Mr. Van Der Poel has for many years been in the service of the public. During the last forty years he was active in politics and prided himself on being a personal friend of Senator Lorimer, Joseph Bedivek, John M. Smyth and others.

He was formerly Chief Clerk of the probate court and later became postmaster of the Blue Island Avenue postoffice and for the last 4 years he was employed in the office of the County Recorder.

Onze Toekomst, July 17, 1908.

NEW HOSPITAL UNDER MANAGEMENT OF DUTCH PHYSICIAN

Our countryman, Dr. Francis J. Buss of Chicago, is the president and director of the new American Hospital, Monroe Street and Hoyne Avenue, which was formally opened last Wednesday, July 15. This is one of the most modern private hospitals in Chicago; it is equipped with the latest medical and surgical instruments and appliances. The department for women patients is divided into two wards fitted with twelve beds; the men's ward has seven beds. In addition to the wards there are ten private rooms and other semi-private rooms with three beds each.

The building is four stories high, and is so planned that all patients' rooms face the outside, and are provided with supply closets and other necessary equipment.

The hospital is equipped with electric light, gas, and an electric elevator. The rooms and kitchen for the personnel are entirely separate from the patients' rooms.



**II. CONTRI-  
BUTIONS  
AND  
ACTIVITIES**

**A. Vocational**

**2. Industrial and Commercial**



Onze Toekomst, Dec. 2, 1938.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50771

GENERAL NEWS

Last Wednesday, November 30th, at the home of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schutler of 7344 Peoria Street, Mr. John E. Dykstra and Miss Sieke Schutler were joined in holy matrimony. The young folks will make their home at Sterling, Illinois, where Mr. Dykstra is assistant manager of the Keystone Works.

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 7, 1913.

10-14 (1) - 10-14 10/13

GENERAL NEWS

Our countryman, Mr. A. Kramer, formerly a stone-cutter in Amsterdam, Netherlands, has opened a stone-cutter's yard at 1937 West Division Street under the name of Northwest Side Monument Works.

Onze Toekomst, Sept. 24, 1909.DUTCH[NEW BOOKSTORE]

WPA (114, PROJ. 30275)

P. 5 - We have often pointed to the desirability of a good Dutch book store in Chicago. According to information received this desire has now been fulfilled. Mr. I. J. S. Brand Van Woerden, who only last summer came from the Netherlands to Chicago, has opened such a book store. It is located at 10727 Michigan Avenue, Roseland.

We trust that Mr. Van Woerden has started this business in the right way and in that case he will be successful. Chicago is a desirable location for such an undertaking.



II A 2  
III H  
IV

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Aug. 6, 1909.

#### GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

Mr. Homo Faber, our countryman and fellow citizen, 67 Flournoy Street, was awarded the Gold and Silver medals at the World's Fair held at Rotterdam from May 19 to June 1 of this year for his invention of the so-called folding organs, which are particularly adapted for street preaching by traveling evangelists. The organs can be folded and carried like a suitcase. Mr. Faber, who has branch offices at Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Arnhem, was represented by John De Heer, of Rotterdam. Mr. Faber's folding organs are already being distributed throughout the entire world. He showed us among others a telegram from Melbourne, Australia, with an order for ten folding organs. This order came possibly as a result of the round-the-world trip made by the Chapman Alexander Missionary Society.

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 15, 1909.

DUTCH

THE DUTCH BUILDING-AND LOAN SOCIETY OF CHICAGO, 415-84 LASALLE STREET

A loan and savings bank for every one, who wishes to save some of his daily wages, to build himself a home, instead of paying rent for the rest of his life, has been established. It lends money in sums of \$100 to \$10,000, which can be re-paid at anytime by monthly payments of 50¢ per \$100. or in sums of \$100 or more **without** interest and no commission charge.

For further information apply to the secretary, H. Van Der Ploeg, George Birkhoff is president and E. Van Herik, treasurer.

II A 2

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 6, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 00270

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Our Dutch Building and Loan Association is very prosperous and financially sound.

As is shown by the financial report, the association has control of and owns in real estate \$150,250.35.



**II. CONTRI-  
BUTIONS  
AND  
ACTIVITIES**

**A. Vocational**


**3. Aesthetic**

**b. Music**

Onze Tachtomst, April 20, 1937.

HOMER RODEHEAVER

Last Wednesday evening for the third time in the last seven months, many Hollanders gathered in Orchestra Hall. Last fall it was Mr. Alt of the Netherlands, who was the attraction, and a few weeks ago the Luther film. Both these programs were very good, although the audience, was not wholly able or educated to be over-enthusiastic about them. With the program of last Wednesday evening it was very different. The popular Homer Rodeheaver was there, not to give a classic or historic program, but to give in a simple, informed way, his talents to a common audience. And was it interesting? Ask anyone who was present. As leader of Billy Sunday's musical services and as well as in phonograph records and by his singing over the radio, he is generally known. But to hear him sing, personally, to hear him speak, and to hear him play on his trombone, is certainly a delight. We'd like to have seen the Hall filled to capacity but there was plenty of space, unoccupied. Those who were not there missed something of which they could have had pleasant memories for days.



Onze Toekomst, April 20, 1927.

All those present were appreciative as was evidenced by the silence which predominated during the different numbers, and the spirited applause, which followed each number. We do not have many such opportunities and that is why we advise **everyone** to make use of them whenever and wherever they present themselves. Mr. Rodeheaver was supported by his sister, Miss Vivian Tripp and Paul Beckwith. If we are not mistaken they are all busy with Evangelical work, and the holding of Gospel meetings at Aurora, where Billy Sunday is, at present, with his large tabernacle.

They will be there about six weeks.

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II A 3 b

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 2, 1927.

DUTCH



[AN ORGAN RECITAL]

On the evening of January 24th, an organ recital was held in Bethany Church. The headliner of the evening was Mr. Fred Eaassen, organist of Zion Tabernacle and of radio station WBCD. Among other things, Mr. Eaassen played "The Russian Patrol", which was beautiful, but when he played Psalm 42, the "Patrol" sank to insignificance in the soft flowing, almost crying tones of the winded deer. Continued applause prompted Mr. Eaassen to play that Psalm once more, and, on request, he played it again, the music accompanied by hundreds of voices.

It was magnificent. The well-known Bethany choir also sang in an unsurpassed manner, especially the beautiful song: "O, Come to my Heart." A silver collection was requested and we believe this request was filled to overflowing and many people had to return home.

On February 14th, a sixth Organ Recital will be given there. For that occasion, a New York musician will give the program.

WPA (ILL) File 100-100000

Onze Toekomst, October 13, 1936.

The organ concert, which was given by Abraham Alt of Bolsward, The Netherlands, in Orchestra Hall last Thursday evening, was a complete success. The weather was favorable so a large crowd of Hollanders and Holland-Americans took advantage of the occasion. The attendance was estimated at more than 1,600 persons. As to the organ music and the singing - we loved it, and we owe Mr. Sunhouts and the "League of Societies" of the First Christian Reform Congregation, a word of thanks for the good which through their efforts was given to our race. That Mr. Alt is a master of the pipe organ is doubted by no one. But the fact that he gave us music for a large part of which at least, translated feelings that are alive in our people, and which bring out individuality, made it that much nicer. Our souls could be elevated with the music to Him to whose honor all things must be.

Among the listeners were reporters from the large daily papers and, at least two of these appeared the next morning with a good report of the recital of the "Dutch organist." There was very little criticism. Both papers bore witness to the ability of Mr. Alt, although they would compare him with American organists, due to the fact that he produced something entirely different from what is given to the American public, as a rule.

Onze Toekomst, October 13, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PRO 302/5

Mr. Alt reproduced the art in all its beauty and splendor, just as it was practiced in earlier years, while our present organists allow themselves to be dragged along by the spirit of hilarity and haste, by which art is represented; not in the stately and deft way which marked the concert of Mr. Alt. What struck us in one of the reports was the mention that Mr. Alt's organ music had a classic character, instead of being born or composed by him. His own compositions were not left unnoticed, and made a very good impression.

The entire program, judging by the hearty applause, was well appreciated. We end with the wish that the League, or any other society, will prepare for us a similar wholesome evening of pleasure and that the public may again respond in the same spirit.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES**

**B. Avocational and  
Intellectual**

**1. Aesthetic**

**a. Music**

II B 1 a

DUTCH

Onzetoekomst, October 13, 1926

WPA (OLD) FILE 66475

A Dutch musician and artist gave in Chicago a musical program, the report of which will be found elsewhere in this paper. We only mention it here as an example of the truth, known to us all, that in unity there is great strength. The Hollanders have proved by strong unity in the great City of Chicago, that, together, they could promote something good. There happened what has never happened before, that the great Orchestra Hall was filled with Hollanders; that the consecrated music of the Huguenots, the music of our Dutch psalms, the music which was sung many times by martyrs on the funeral pyre, was heard in the place where usually nothing but worldly tones are heard, that the words of our unequalled Dutch psalms resounded under the mighty arches of the large building. One of the big Chicago dailies wrote, "Orchestra Hall seemed like a mighty Cathedral on that evening, with the consecrated music elevating the hearts." That is different from the "jazz" music of our time. Even the world pauses a while and listens. And we are glad that Mr. Alt, organist of the great Church of Eolsward, made such a good impression even on the master critics of the big Chicago dailies.

And those critics know what they are about.



Onzetoekomst, October 13, 1926.

Mr. Alt has done honor to the Dutch, which was proved by the reports in the daily papers. So you see, what can be done if we pull together. Mr. Alt was satisfied, the Dutch audience was satisfied, and the Chicago "Apollo Club", which makes the rules for great musical demonstrations, was satisfied. Every one was satisfied. The attendance was 1,600 persons. Total receipts were \$1,346.25; total expense for hall rent, advertisements, commissions, etc. \$697.50. This leaves a balance of \$648.75, of which Mr. Alt gets seventy-five per cent or \$486.56 and the league societies of the First Christian Reformed Church, twenty-five per cent, or \$162.19.

A word of thanks to C. Leenhouts, who as President of the League, took the initiative and did a large part of the work and no one was sorry for his \$1.00 or 50¢.

Van Lonkhuisen



II B 1 a  
III C

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 22, 1925.

DUTCH



[CHOIR PRESENTS CANTATA]

On Wednesday evening, April 22, at 8 P.M., the cantata "Queen Esther" will be sung by the choir in the Fourth Christian Reformed Church of Chicago, corner of Lincoln Street and Washburne Avenue. The choir consists of forty members who have been drilled for some time by Rev. R. Pousma, Director.

II B 1 a

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, November 19, 1924.

WPA (LL) 171

The Choral Society of the First Christian Reform Congregation, sang on the evening of November 13, the beautiful cantata "Hymn of Praise," for the second time, in the auditorium of the church. The organ and piano music was unexcelled, as well as that of the violins. The tenor and soprano, in solo or duet, sang wonderfully and the entire choir was very strong. The collection taken was for the benefit of the Christian school, and so we see, again, that our children walk in our footsteps, for which we cannot give thanks enough to the Lord.



DUTCH

II B 1 a

II A 3 b

III C

Onze Toekomst, May 21, 1924.

[SINGING SOCIETY TO GIVE CONCERT]

The Glory to God singing society of the First Christian Reformed Church will give a concert in the auditorium of the Church, at the corner of Princeton Avenue and 109th Place.

Works of Beethoven, Handel, Mendelssohn, and others will be sung. These masters are immortal, and the choir has a good name everywhere, so that we may depend upon an evening full of inspiration.



II B 1 a  
II A 3 b  
III C

DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, May 21, 1924.

[CHORAL SOCIETY GIVES CANTATA]

"My Redeemer Liveth" is the title of the cantata which will be sung on Thursday evening of this week by the Choral Society of the Third Christian Reformed Church in the auditorium on Grenshaw Street.

Mr. G. Van den Burg is director and Miss Jeanett Groot, accompanist. A good attendance is expected.

II B 1 a

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, February 15, 1922.

On Wednesday, February 22, at 8 p. m., the well-known Hamilton Park Men's Club will give a concert in the Second Christian Reformed Church, located at 66th and Peoria Streets.

A collection will be taken. The majority of the members of this singing society are young Holland men from Roseland and Englewood. They have already acquired a good name for themselves as singers.

II B 1 a  
III C

DUTCH

Onzetoekomst, August 5, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30473

THE MEN'S CHOIR.

Did you know that there exists in the Congregation on 14th Street a Men's Choir? The Choir which bears the name, Concordia, has about 35 members and practices every Wednesday in the Church auditorium. There is place for more singers. Mr. J. W. Schuitema is the director and Mr. John J. Fisher, pianist.



II B 1 a  
III C

DUTCH

Onzetoekomst, Feb. 19, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### CANTATA

The singing society of the Third Christian Reformed Congregation, located here, sang the cantata Zion. Thursday evening a great audience filled the Church, and all those present, were more than pleased by the manner in which the cantata was sung. A collection followed the recital **which** amounted to thirty-six dollars.

The singing society will repeat its performance on Thursday February 25th.

Admission, gratis. Time 8:00 P. M. Come one, come all.

II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(1) Drama



II B 1 c (1)

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 18, 1907.

DUTCH



[A READER'S COMMENT]

Mr. Editor:

Will you please place the following in your honored paper: Saturday evening, there was played in Marquette Hall, 118th Street and Lowe Avenue, a comedy in the Dutch language, called "Janus Tulp," with much success, by the Dutch Dramatic Club. A large audience was present, over 600 persons. While such does not often occur among our Dutch people, I nevertheless, deem it proper to make mention of this in Onze Toekomst, even though our Dutch public shows but very little interest in dramatic art. The Dutch Dramatic Club is a well organized society, many of the members of which have shown that they possess real talent.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(3) Festivals, Pageants,  
Fairs and Expositions

II B 1 c (3)

I A 2 a

III C

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 19, 1922.

[CHICAGO LEAGUE PLANS OUTING]

The summertime is outing time, when one should visit the great outdoors in order to behold the beauties of nature. All outings contain the possibilities of pleasure, but an outing which Christians arrange gives an excellent opportunity to glorify God, which is the primary purpose of Christian recreation.

Recognizing this fact, the Chicago League is making elaborate preparations for its outing. It has selected July 22 as the date, and Beverly Hills as the place. Everybody is invited. The program will begin with devotional exercises, and will continue with various clean athletic events. Friends, let us take advantage of the occasion. Let us spend a few delectable hours in pleasant surroundings, where Christian fellowship prevails. The larger the attendance, the greater encouragement for repetition.

C. E. Groenboom.

Onze Toekomst, Sep. 9, 1910.

GENERAL NEWS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30776

On the first Netherlander's Day, held last Saturday at Paterson, New Jersey, Reverend N. Boer of Passaic, former minister of the First Reformed Congregation at Hastings Street, gave the festival oration.



II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III F

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 3, 1909,

OUR QUESTION-BOX

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Question: In the daily newspapers we read much concerning the coming Hudson Celebrations, taking place during the week of September 25, to commemorate the discovery of the Hudson River in the year 1609. Although Henry Hudson was not Dutch by birth, he, nevertheless, was in the service of a Dutch firm, and so the undertaking was strictly a Dutch venture. In view of this, allow me to ask this question: What is being done by the Dutch in Chicago to commemorate that fact? Or are our people indifferent about this matter?

Respectfully yours,  
S. V. D. Werp

Answer: As far as we know nothing is being done. True, the Chicago division of the General Dutch League has considered the case in earnest. It would have been glad to plan a large gathering in the Downtown district, be it in the Auditorium Building or some other well known hall where one or more famous speakers would appear, but it was a question of money or rather of lack of it. Such a meeting would have cost at least \$1,000, and it is hard to find someone who is interested enough in the case to spend such a sum.

Onze Toekomst, July 3, 1909,

Other plans were also considered, for example, a large gathering exclusively for Dutchmen. This would be possible with the co-operation of the churches or the different Dutch societies. But to do this, there must be co-operation, and that is usually non-existent among our people. But it is not yet too late. Possibly there is someone among those who read this who can tell us how to handle this problem.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III F

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 24, 1908.

### THE NETHERLANDS IN AMERICA

The Amsterdam Standard reminds us that next September New York City expects to celebrate with great pomp the tercentenary anniversary of Hudson's first journey up the Hudson River, and the centennial anniversary of Fulton's first navigation by steam upon that body of water. The festivities will last seven days and the entire country is expected to participate in this great event.

The paper adds the following: "Hudson first sailed up the river under the Dutch flag, on a Dutch ship, named 'Halve Maan' (Half Moon), in the service of the East India Company. Although he was an Englishman, his voyage consolidated and enhanced our glory by the colonization of Manhattan, out of which rose New York, which was first called New Amsterdam.

"Our desire at this time is to have the Netherlands, as well as the Holland Society of New York participate in this jubilee. We are glad that a group of men have taken the initiative and are contacting interested people to see

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Onze Toekomst, Apr. 24, 1908.

what can be done.

"It is expected that the government will take part in this jubilee. America has never forgotten its Dutch origin, and in Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois, new Dutch colonies are developing."



II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

e. Literature



Onze Toekomst, Sep. 20, 1907.

WPA (U.S. PROJ. 30276)

DUTCH LITERATURE IN HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE

Is it not strange that while foreign scholars are eager to make the Dutch history and literature known to their country-people, our Dutchmen in America, seem not to care for their own literature.

Who among our readers is making use of the hundreds of beautiful Dutch books in the Chicago Public Library? Everyone can read them free of charge.

It is only because no one uses the books, that the Dutch section is not kept up to date. Consequently new books of the last ten or fifteen **years** are absent.

But even now a treasure of Dutch literature is buried in our Chicago Library, under clouds of dust, and about which no one seems to care.

Every time we visit the library we observe one hundred to two hundred citizens of all nationalities, Americans, Germans, Bohemians, French, etc, in the large reading room, but our Dutch folks are not present. Never, so far as we know, have we met one of our country-men. It is a strange but sad truth.



**II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES**

**B. Avocational and Intellectual**

**2. Intellectual**

**a. Libraries**





DUTCH

II B 2 a  
II B 2 a (1)  
II B 1 e  
III P

Onze Toekomst, June 6, 1923.

#### CHICAGO AS A CENTER OF THE NETHERLAND CIVILIZATION.

It may sound strange to call Chicago a center of the Netherland civilization but that nevertheless is the truth. Who ever looks upon the proud buildings and no less upon the proud people on Michigan Boulevard at Chicago, will not suspect at a first glimpse that here is a true center of Holland art and culture, but by further investigation it is revealed in its full glory. The Art Institute in the first place, where Netherland art is being shown and admired. On the southwest corner of the main building one may see the names of Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Feniers, Hobbema, Ruijsdael, and other famous artists, while inside a great collection of Holland masterpieces of the afore mentioned and of yet later artists are hung on the walls.

Onze Toekomst, June 6, 1923.

Not only is here represented the old school of Rembrandt and Rubens, but also the newer school of Joseph Israels, Mesday, and Maris as well as others. Also the more decorative art such as Delft porcelain and earthenware. But more, also the planning of the Art Institute was for the most part Dutch, because of the most well known and beloved teachers in the drawing and painting was a Netherlander, Mr. John H. Vander Poel, whose book, The Human Figure, can be bought in all bookstores, and today, Mr. Herman Rosse, a Netherlander, known master in the decorative art, is one of the most important teachers at the institute. Further north on Michigan Boulevard is the Chicago Public Library. For a long time the library has had many Holland books as well as some Netherland newspapers and periodicals. The books were badly aged and in a bad condition.



Onze Toekomst, June 6, 1923.

Recently the library received an exceptionally good collection of Holland books from Martinus Nyhoff, of the Hague, out of which collection is delivered the best of the new Netherland culture: poetry novels, prose, history, travel stories, colonial culture, and so forth. The names of the writers are world famous, Couperus, Van Eden, Multatuli, Heyermans Borel, Buysse, Emants, Helene Swart, Schendel, de Meester, Ouerido, Sable Scharten, Antink, Streuvels, Kloos, de Clerg, Fruin, Derwey, and many others more or less known.

It was a pleasure to the writer to see the flower of this literature and to recommend it, because the librarian, C. B. Roden, had asked for Dutch advice, and through the medium of the Consul General John Vennema, Mr. C. Grentzebach were enable to give this advice. If only there is no shortage of Dutch readers, then this new collection may bear much fruit. Also the John Grerar Library across from the Public Library, has an exceptional treasure of Dutch books,

Onze Toekomst, June 6, 1923.

possibly a couple of thousand. These books are more on scientific terrain, economics, nature study, technical subjects, history and states archives, in which this library is exceptionally wealthy. For a Dutch student, this collection is invaluable. North of the river is the Newberry Library, which has also a good collection of Dutch history and theology, and in this it has for long excelled. Also there is a number of Netherland periodicals; and you are well treated there. To make the measure full, the University of Chicago has also a good many of Dutch study books, and Dutch knowledge ranks high there. The name of the new president is Ernest de Witt Burton, who favors the Netherlands even as his predecessor, Dr. Judson.



- 5 -

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, June 6, 1923.

Chicago has thus a generous supply of Dutch art, culture and knowledge, so may also the existence of a paper as Onze Toekomst be of much joy, as well as the youngest movement which has as its purpose to give to Queen Wilhelmina an Art Album. That the ignorant criticise this, does no honor to the Netherlander, for without the Netherlands and the House of Orange, world history would have taken a different course and a free and Protestant America would have been impossible. Whoever will not honor the Netherlands and her beloved Queen Wilhelmina in this 35 year reign jubilee, has very little conception of the origin from which he sprang or the spring from which he drank.

A. Oasterheert.

Representative of the Netherland  
abroad.



II B 2 a

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, September 14, 1906.

CHICAGO DIVISION GENERAL DUTCH LEAGUE

On the executive meeting of the Chicago Division of the General Dutch League, held last Tuesday evening, a committee was appointed to find a suitable place for the establishment of a library, and another for the selection of books, and to report to the following meeting.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES**

**B. Avocational and Intellectual**

**2. Intellectual**

**d. Publications**

**(1) Newspapers**



Onze Weekomst, October 24, 1923.

THE DUTCH PRESS IN AMERICA

*Van der Meer, 1923*

The Dutch press is the soul of Dutch life in America, and of the soul, the editors are the strongest revelation. That is, Dutch Journalism in the United States has the mark of personal journalism and is governed by a few influential persons. These persons are usually Dutch by birth, of genuine Dutch principles and character, and have thus impressed upon the Dutch press a strong character with Dutch peculiarities. The Dutch press in America is divided into a church and a secular press. But the first also carries a religious character. Experience has taught that a neutral Dutch press among the Reformed Dutch in America has no chance for success. The Church press has its home in the State of Michigan where there exists the largest Dutch population. The Hope, and the Leader of the Reformed church are published in Holland, Mich., while De Wachter and the Banner are published in Grand Rapids, Mich., as well as Religion and Culture. Grand Rapids is the bulwark of the Christian Reformed Church. The contents as well as the form of the English printed publications look definitely American. The language, however, is secondary for their main purpose is the well-being of Churches and Institutions. The two main papers of the Church, De Wachter and De Hope have, like their English sisters, about the same contents, more or less dictated by different needs and circumstances. In some cases, the same articles appear, although translated, in both the English and Dutch papers. The influence of these papers is very large in their respective Church groups, for what is



Onze Weekromst, October 24, 1933.

WFA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

printed in De Wachter or De Hope is usually taken for granted. Not alone have these church organs great influence as such, but also as carriers of the Old Dutch Civilization and as users of the Dutch language. These papers reach nearly all the Netherlands population in the United States and give to this population a feeling of self-appreciation as well as maintained our spiritual heritage. Next to the afore-mentioned church papers, weeklies, and news papers such as De Grondwet at Holland. The Christian Journal at Grand Rapids and the Hollandsche Amerikaan at Kalamazoo, Mich. have a far-reaching influence. De Grondwet is the oldest Dutch newspaper in the United States and was established in 1860. (It has never denied its exceptional character as a newspaper.) Besides general news, these Michigan papers have columns for Netherlands news, correspondence agricultural news, editorials, and other such contributions. De Hollandsche Amerikaan, which is published semi-weekly, and the Christian Journal are more local of character and circulation than is De Grondwet. In contrast to its English name, the Christian Journal contains in the main Dutch articles, and but little news. The Eastern part of the United States has two Dutch organs, Het Oosten (the East-tram) at Paterson, N. J., and Holland and Her Colonies, a monthly, Published by the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce at New York, and the Netherlands American foundation, of which Mr. Edward W. Bok is the head and founder. The first paper contains much news, is a Christian paper and is circulated largely in the immediate vicinity. Holland and Her Colonies is a trade organ with the

II B 2 3 (1)

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, October 24, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

purpose of making the ties between the Netherlands and America stronger. It uses the English language. This periodical with its glorious photographic pictures and good articles of high calibre, is devoted to the commercial cultural interests of the two countries. This organ is supported by influential Americans of Old Netherlands origin. In Chicago, the second largest city in the United States, and the actual center of Dutch life in this country, there is circulated in addition to the weekly, Onze Toekomst, a Flemish weekly, The Gazette of Moline.

Originally a young people's organ, Onze Toekomst, in a quarter century, became the most important newspaper among the Netherlands in America. Under the energetic leadership of the present editor, this paper has spread and has become a great influence. The foreign news bear witness to its sharp-seeing eye, the Netherlands news is newer and more interesting than that in most other newspapers in this land. Thru its numerous advertisements, it has become independent and was even able to publish an extra page called "Het Westen" (The West) which is edited from Orange City, Iowa. The main contents of this issue is written in strong and sometimes illustrious Dutch, which is a sign of good taste. In Iowa, there are now three Dutch weekly papers, De Volksfriend (the People's Friend) of Orange City, The Pella Weekblad (Pella Weekly) at Pella and the Sioux Center

II B 2 d (1)

DUTCH

Onze Tcekomst, October 24, 1923.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

Weekblad (Sioux Center Weekly) at Sioux Center. The first mentioned of these publications contains many articles and pious editorials as well as a far-reaching correspondence from the Western States, while the other two are more local in character and meaning and are possessed of the same local characteristics. In the different publications in the Dutch language in America, there is, however, revealed one tone, namely, the tone of love for the Netherlands and the House of Orange. In this love they have never strayed or failed, because the ties to the Netherlands Royalty and the love for the old fatherland were in their blood as well as in that of the writer.

The language is the people and as long as the Netherlands press exists in America, that long shall the Netherlands and the House of Orange be honored.

A. Oosterheert.

(Taken from the Album for Queen Wilhelmina.)



II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(3) Books

II B C a (3)

II B 1 e

II A 1

III F

I J

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 17, 1913.

NEW BOOK

(Adv.)

Dutch History, Art, and Literature.

Giving ear to the urgent request of many interested people, Dr. T. de Vries, teacher of Dutch history, art, and literature, at the University of Chicago, has published in book size, through Eerdmans-Sevensma Co., of Grand Rapids, a number of principal lectures delivered by him at the university, under the title: Dutch History, Art, and Literature for Americans.

It is a concise book of more than two hundred pages and contains lectures on the following subjects:

Influence of Holland on America.

Dutch and American History - A Comparison.

William the Silent.

Philip II.

Rembrandt.

The Rise of Amsterdam.





Onze Toekomst, Jan. 17, 1913.

Jacob Steendam, the First Poet of North America.

Washington Irving and the Dutch People of New York.

It is very difficult to imagine a book in which such important subjects, as the above mentioned, are discussed in such an excellent, and yet, succinct and clear manner. The whole shows us a master of his business, a person who knows history. In those lectures, historical facts are unfolded which nearly were forgotten, because they are nearly nowhere to be found although their origin is mentioned every once in a while. Dr. de Vries understands the art of giving his readers or listeners a clear view of history.

Above all things, we read with great pleasure his "Washington Irving and the Dutch People of New York," enriched with several appendices. Not only Irving's "Knickerbockers of New York," but especially his Rip van Winkle are terribly begrimed. Even proof is furnished that Rip van Winkle, with which Irving showed off so much, was truly stolen from our own Dutch writer and scholar, Erasmus.





Onze Toekomst, Jan. 17, 1913.

The book is illustrated with several beautiful pictures, under which appears the portrait of the writer himself in his study room.

Here now is really a book that ought not to be lacking in a Dutch-American family. Parents, give it in the hands of your children, if you want them to have respect for the old mother-country and the Netherlands' race.



II B 2 d (3)

III F

I J

DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, Oct. 1, 1909.

A TIMELY BOOK

P. 1.- In conjunction with the Hudson-Fulton celebrations in New York, the Dutch Chamber of Commerce in America has published a book depicting "The Dutch in New Netherland and the United States." It gives in short the main historical facts of the Dutch colonization in America, mainly those of Hudson's time in the East.

The book is easy to read. It is well annotated, gorgeously bound and printed on good paper. It is worthy of a place on the bookshelves of every Dutch family.

**II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES**

**B. Avocational and Intellectual**

**2. Intellectual**

**e. Radio Programs and Cinema**





DUTCH

II B 2 e

III C

III E

I B 2

Onze Toekomst, May 4, 1927.

[DEBATE ON MOVING PICTURES]

The Junior Young Men's Society of the First Christian Reformed Church of Englewood met the senior society of the same church in a debate. The subject was: "Resolved, that Cinematography may be used by Christians". The Junior Society won by a vote of 2 to 1. The Junior Society was represented by P. De Vries and N. Stol; the Senior Society by B. Pastoor and J. Van Der Meer. The Reverend S. Westra, J. Rudinga, and G. Zeaman, were judges.

[Translator's note: The Dutch were opposed for a long period to movies.]

II B 2 e  
II E 3  
III E

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 23, 1927.

DUTCH



[GOOD AND BAD MOVING PICTURES]

A Christian Reformed church young-men's society in Chicago have hired the large Orchestra Hall, in which it will present a moving picture about Martin Luther and his times, which is the period of the Reformation. The profits will be for the Chicago Christian High School. The leadership of this meeting is assigned to two ministers of the Christian Reformed Churches of Chicago. The Boy's Society, before it started on this venture, asked the advice of the consistory under whose control it stands. The consistory found no reason for objection. We do not speak about the purpose to which the money will be given, because that in itself would not justify the case, if the case were not right in itself. But the venture, in our opinion, should not be rejected. The Boys Society has sufficient guarantee that the pictures, which will be shown on the canvas, will be about Luther and other persons and events of that time, which are educational and proper. That is the first demand that may be attached to such a case. The second demand that the pictures be shown under Christian leadership and in a Christian atmosphere, is also complied with. The leadership is out under our men and the people attending are our own Christian people. Thus we may not place such a showing in the same category with the moving pictures, which are condemned by us all.



Onze Toekomst, February 23, 1937.

In the worldly places they have mostly disorderly and crime building pictures, and they are being shown in a worldly atmosphere. But just because the world misuses God's creation, is no reason why the Church should let go of them. For then we should have to let go of all books, music, songs and all art. For example, what rotten filth there already is in our daily papers. But against this misuse of God's creation by the world God's people show the right use for it. And then it cannot be denied that, pictures whether they are slides or moving, are a gift of God to education. Every one of us has a picture Bible to explain that, which the word of God teaches. And so we have in City Mission, Jewish Mission or Foreign Mission, pictures, which we show to our people. We have also had in Chicago other moving pictures, for example the Christian Charity in Germany. Although there is no evidence against this case, a word of warning is in order, namely, that we know the difference and do not go over from one to the other. That we should not take such a moving picture as reason to go to other bad, worldly, moving pictures. The danger cannot be denied, that there are always young people, who cannot recognize the difference. Against this, earnest warning should be given. And another warning is, that we have not too many of those plays. A picture or slide may be in its place, but that is not the point. As men, Women, young men and young daughters, we must make progress through study and by investigation, in society and in the home. That must be the main object and not the pictures.



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III C

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 2, 1924.

DUTCH



[PASTOR TO SHOW MOVING PICTURES]

A series of readings with moving pictures will be given by Dr. N. Boer, Pastor of the Third Reformed Church congregation of Grand Rapids, Michigan as follows:

On February 25th in the Reformed Church at Lansing, Illinois; on February 26th in the Reformed Church at Gano, Illinois; February 27th in Bethany Reformed Church at 11th Street, Roseland; February 28th in the Second Reformed Church of Englewood 66th and Peoria Streets; February 29th in the Reformed Church at South Holland, Illinois. The topic will be:

The Difference between Christian and Non-Christian Lands". The meetings are sponsored by the Chicago Missionary Committee and will commence each evening at 7:45 o'Clock.

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DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, March 8, 1922.

AGAINST MOVIES AND DANCE HALL.

This is a fast age. An age in which good and evil influences abound. All of us are subject to either the former or the latter. Judging from appearances at the present time, evil influences or tendencies seem to have the upperhand. And among them, especially, the tendency to dispose of a number of things which in the past have made life richer and better. Included in this number marked for destruction are homelike pleasures, such as worthwhile conversation, discussion of serious topics, and quiet evenings at home devoted to books, relatives, and friends. What pleasures are better? What enjoyments are comparable to these?

While attempting to destroy them our rapid age would provide fancy substitutes; instead of books, it suggests movies, instead of relatives and friends, cabarets. An unbiased observer, however, should be able to discover quite readily, that the value of the substitute can not be compared with that of the original.



Onze Toekomst, March 8, 1922.

As an example, read a book, for instance, Dickens' David Copperfield, as you attentively peruse sentence after sentence, the magnificent tale unfolds, slowly and carefully, a faithful portrayal of life. You conceive ideas of little David, follow him along the path of his career, meet delightful Micawber and other friends, listen to their conversation and thus receive a stimulant, an aid to your imagination, besides learning lessons of great value. All of this is infused into your mind slowly, carefully, as it ought to be if you desire permanent, lasting impressions.

Now substitute a movie, David Copperfield is thrown on the screen. The tale unfolds quickly through on-rushing pictures. A few captions to explain hurriedly what the pictures portray. No opportunity, or very little opportunity, for the cultivation of imagination. No listening to delightful conversation. No valuable lessons learned. At best a very hurried, rushing conception speedily blotted out. The moral seems to be: Retain the homelike pleasures of life, enjoy evenings at home devoted to books, relatives and friends. Seek no substitute. Keep away from the movies.



II B 2 e

I B 3 b

II T 3

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, February 22, 1922.

SCIENTIFIC ASPECT MOVIE IDOLS.

It is not alone the thrill idols (as the moving pictures were titled recently by a sister newspaper) who are worshipped by the idol worshippers who attend the movies, but the persons who are being photographed, who pose for the plays, that are really the personifications of this new and general idol worship. Actors and actresses who play the main roles for the movies, the stars, receive unbelievably large salaries. They live as kings and queens and as such they are honored by the public. Charles Chaplin, an English-Jewish boy, raised at the footlights, has, by making faces and being funny, within a short time made a fortune in this country, and has won a place in the hearts of most of our school children. And not alone in America, but also in Europe. Last year he made a trip to the Old Country. Nowhere could he go but the people swarmed around him to do him honor. Mary Pickford, the brightest of the film stars, a small bundle of humanity less than five feet in height, during a visit in Paris was carried on the people's shoulders and in all the capitals of Europe was hailed as "Our Mary" and her husband, her second, as "Our Doug." All these and other celluloid stars, with hundreds of others in the making, live in a so-called colony at Hollywood, near Los Angeles, California.

Onze Toekomst, February 20, 1933.

That, that was made public from Hollywood recently is all but good. As we said before, these people receive fabulous salaries. And they are strong legs, which can carry riches.

Now as far as that goes, Hollywood houses a weak-legged battalion. Scandalous drinking, petting parties, harem plays, eastern opium evenings and nights and all forms of scandal and vice take place there. Life as it is portrayed on the screen is to a large extent a reflection of what really takes place in Hollywood.

You may have read of the party last Labor Day, which was held in one of the hotels, that culminated in a scandalous murder, in which the fat idiot, Arbuckle was involved and for which he is still held. You may also have read of the murder of one of the film directors, Taylor, a man with a shady past, some weeks ago. Free love reigns in Hollywood, which was proved by the letters of important film actresses, found in the room of the murdered man, addressed to him during his life.

Most of these prayed-to idols were married and divorced once or oftener, but practice, almost without exception, the things of which they point out the

Onze Toekomst, February 22, 1927.

danger to the public, on the films. Oh yes! The films must teach the public. This they do by portraying the forbidden fruit in all its splendor. Bad money makes crooked that which is straight. Also, in the film world, the saying is that money has all the sins. If one of the stars violates the law - then money also covers this sin and no more is heard from it. The earlier mentioned Mary Pickford lives with her husband, Douglas Fairbanks, to whom she was married after having obtained an unlawful divorce from her former husband, Owen Moore, in a palace that is fit for a king; sunken and perfumed baths, hanging gardens, a swimming pool and a complete assortment of bathing costumes to accommodate a hundred guests, make life there somewhat bearable.

The film industry is one of the most important in our country. It is very little less important than the automobile industry. The movie habit, that is, the regular attendance to the idol temples, is as habit forming as the use of opium or morphine, more general, and is no less damaging to spiritual and moral life.

Naturally, sometimes they produce as bait a very innocent play to come in the good graces of the more scrupulous and conservative public. Race relations play a most important role in the moving pictures, be it sometimes in the more,





Onze Toekomst, February 22, 1933.

and sometimes in the less-concealed form. The film producers protest their innocence by saying: "The public wants it." But they themselves have created the bad taste of every decent person, not to say Christians, for these pictures.

The film producers and distributors, fearful about the protest of a part of the public, are not disposed to lose this gold mine and have coaxed one of our cabinet members, with a salary of \$150,000, out of the cabinet with the intent, as they say, to clean the movies. But not only that, the film producing millionaires, mostly Jews, realize how a man of political influence and prestige, like Will Hays, can protect their industry against laws and enforcements which are unprofitable for them.

A warning against the movies in their present state is in order, because many of our young boys and girls are regular patrons of the movies. The danger, dear reader, young and old, is greater than many of us realize. To sum it all up: The regular attendance of the movies is a detriment to home life. The company that one meets in the movies is not upbuilding for our youth, to say the least. No difference is made. Everyone is welcome - gamblers, robbers, and all other undesirables as well as honorable citizens who go to see the movies and to spend their money. The plays are not true to life and that which is true is only the sinful part. False emotions are awakened. When



Onze Toekomst, February 22, 1932.

conscience is being worked upon and it cannot be satisfied, such is damaging to character. For example: Pity is awakened with an imaginative person possibly mistreated by the state; children neglected by irresponsible parents; a woman fooled by her husband or another man, and so forth. Too often they see such plays, that when in actual life a person comes in contact with such a case the feeling of pity is dulled to such an extent that the offering of help or the seeking for lightening of suffering is left behind. The plays are so produced as to prod desire and in a sly way facilitate the unlawful accomplishment of those desires. (This is said plain enough, we think, but it is necessary). The development of the brain becomes dull rather than sharpened by the plays, so that earnest thinking and common reasoning become lost. The movies are based on gain in the first place. Large attendance brings the most money. To gain large attendance they have to know how to reach the public. And this, as the film producers have learned, can best be done by giving plays which are right on the edge, or a little over. Gain - that's what it is for. With higher motives they can't be bothered. Much more of the shady side of this shady industry could be summed up. Let this, however, be enough to warn parents and children.

Be on your guard, parents. The devil has one of his strongest bulwarks in the movies. You may condemn the dance hall and tolerate the movies for your



Onze Eekonat, February 21, 1937.

children, but the movies approve of the dance hall and it is there pictured so interesting that for many youths the longing to also go there is irresistible.

We repeat once more that the discovery of moving pictures and projection is nice and may be put to good use. But the movies as we know them nowadays we disapprove of in the strongest of terms. We condemn them with the dance hall and the saloon on the same line.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 8, 1921.

NOBODY HOME BUT THE CAT

This we read in an advertisement of one of the largest film studios in America. All to the movies, so the cat can take the most comfortable chair in the house. Thousands upon thousands spend a couple of hours daily in the movies. The film art is pretty, the making and showing of films is very profitable, but the moral influence of the film in general is very sad. The movie habit is a habit hard to get rid of. We read an illustration of this not meant to show the danger of the movies, but which nevertheless, does: The husband of a washwoman told her employer, that she could not come to wash, because she was sick. "Not bad I hope," said the lady. "Yes," answered the nessenger, "Last night she was so sick, I had to go to the movies alone."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

f. Special Schools and Classes



II B 2 f

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, August 19, 1925.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 100 1

CITY MISSION TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Chicago City Mission Training School is a school that is based on reformed principles. The aim of this school is to give a practical mission course, thereby fitting its students for practical mission work. City mission work is growing in our reformed circles and the demand for workers is also growing. If we remain reformed in our mission work then we must have trained reformed workers. The Chicago City Mission Board has a "try-out" plan for all those who desire to qualify themselves for practical mission work. The tuition is so small that all can take advantage of it. It costs but \$5 per year. That means that every student will receive about two hundred lessons for \$5. This school is located in the heart of a great city where there is opportunity to secure valuable, practical experience in personal work while in training. Chicago is a well known city of missions, famous settlements, and great



WPA (ILL) FILE 10075

II B 2 f

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, August 19, 1925.

hospitals. Come: Fall term opens September 11, 1925. For information write to Thomas J. Stob, 1312 So. Keeler Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

II B 2 f

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Oct. 21, 1910.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSELAND

The Society of the Roseland School for Christian Instruction on 104th Street held its annual meeting on Thursday evening, October 13. The attendance was encouraging, and the meeting was very important in the history of the school. The introductory address stated that the board had decided, on account of the great number of children in the lowest grade, to open a ~~sixth~~ school-room. Therefore the school is in a flourishing condition. The reports of the secretary and of the treasurer, especially that concerning the supply funds, reveal the progress of the school.

After the reading of the reports the financial condition of the Society was discussed. Eleven volunteers tendered their services to pay off the mortgage on the school building within five years.

The Reverend William Stuart gave a splendid address on "Ons Ideaal" (Our Ideal).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Oct. 21, 1910.

The election did not result in any changes in the board.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Onze Toekomst, Nov. 20, 1908.

SCHOOL MEETING AT ENGLEWOOD

The quarters of the Christian School in Englewood are becoming too small; the number of pupils is too great for four teachers. On Monday night, November 16, a general meeting was held to arrange a plan to supply the school's wants. A committee was appointed to institute an inquiry concerning the most suitable manner of making improvements. This committee will provide the Society with suitable recommendations in the next meeting, which will be held in two weeks.

111, PROJ. 38275



II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational & Intellectual

2. Intellectual

g. Forums, Discussion  
Groups and Lectures



II 2 6  
III C

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 21, 1936.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSELAND

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Reverend H. P. Schuurmans, pastor of the Hastings Street Reformed Congregation of Chicago hopes to give a lecture and debate in the church building of the Second Christian Reformed Congregation at 106th **Place** and Perry Avenue on March 25th. The topic will be: The influence of Christian principles in Social life. Free admission. Time 7:45 P.M. Show your **interest** by your presence.





DUTCH

Onze Toekomst. Mar. 18, 1921.

### ART

Old Dutch art! Rembrandt. Frans Hals. Jan Steen. Wermeer. Gerard Down. Joseph Isreals of our century and others. Who does not know these names? What Dutchman is not proud to mention and hear those names mentioned? Masters in the art of reproducing life on canvas.' Yet there are few of us, who know much about the masters other than their names and very few of the names of their works. We are conservative and do not bring forward the good that we possess in old Netherlands and in her history. Do not fail to hear the moving picture illustrated lecture of Dr. W. Martin, Director of the museum at the Hague and teacher of history of art at the University at Leyden.

Dr. Martin on the 30th of this month, will lecture in the Dutch language on the West side of Chicago. Read the announcement in this number.

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II A 1  
III H

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 14, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We understand that Dr. T. De Vries of the University of Chicago will soon give a lecture on Holland, at the First Reformed Church on Hastings Street.

This is really good news. Few of us are well acquainted with the great progress which the Netherlands have made in all spheres of human endeavor and undoubtedly Dr. De Vries will speak of it in his lecture.

II B 2 6  
III H  
V A 1

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 2, 1910.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSELAND

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Tuesday evening, November 22nd, The Frisian recital took place in the Palmer Park Hall.

After Mr. Van der Muelen had opened the meeting, the assembly, while standing up, sang the Frisian national anthem. Mr. D. Driebergen then gave a lecture on Tacco and Gerlrich, a story dating from the year 1130. During the intermission professor Brennan spoke about some peculiarities of the Frisians. Mr. Driebergen then resumed his speech and recited "The Station at Wilsterhusen" which was greatly appreciated.



II B 2 g  
I A 2 a

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Aug. 12, 1910.

WPA (111) PROJ. 302/5

#### GENERAL NEWS

Professor A. Raap of Holland, Michigan, gave a lecture last Sunday afternoon, August 7, at the Church of the First Reformed Congregation on Hasting Street. He spoke on College Education, and recommended Hope College in particular.

II 3 2 C

III 3 2

III H

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 4, 1910.

INTERESTING LECTURES ABOUT THE NETHERLANDS



Mr. Higgenbotham, well-known lecturer of the Daily News, will give a lecture illustrated with lantern slides next Tuesday evening, March 8, at the large auditorium of the Medill High School, 14th Place and Throop Street. The subject of his lecture will be "The Netherlands."

This lecture will be given at the request of the Chicago Section of the General Netherland's League, for the benefit of the Dutch public. Although the lecture will be delivered in English, Mr. Higgenbotham speaks so plainly and interestingly that he will be understood even by those whose knowledge of the language is very limited.

Mr. Higgenbotham has made a special trip to the Netherlands to collect material for this lecture, and therefore it can be expected that his

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 4, 1910.

assertions will be based on reliable data. Besides, we can expect an American to discuss the subject impartially and without prejudice, a thing which, perhaps, cannot be said always of a countryman when he speaks about Holland. We do not mean that a countryman would not tell the truth, but we Hollanders cannot speak as impartially about the Netherlands as an American.

Therefore, do not stay home this time as usual. The Board of Education has given the hall voluntarily for the use of the lecture, and we have to show that we appreciate its interest in us. Once more--the lecture will be held Tuesday, March 8, at 8 o'clock in the evening.





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III H

DUTCH

Onzetoekomst, Feb. 19, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. FREDERICK VAN EEDEN

Dr. Frederick Van Eeden, Holland's most famous poet and well versed in literature, was invited, by the Civic Forum Lecture Bureau, of New York, to conduct readings in this country at their expense. He will conduct readings in New York; Indianapolis; Kansas City; Lawrence, Kansas; Chicago; Grand Rapids and other cities. His topics will be "Treating disease by mental methods", "The mission of the poet", "Dutch literature", and "Happy humanity".

According to the Secretary of the Civic Forum Lecture Bureau's letter, Dr. Eeden was requested to **discuss** his topics in Dutch during March and April, to certain audiences desiring to hear the famous poet in his own language.

11. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

II B 3

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, December 7, 1927.

WPA (S.L.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Christian High School basket-ball team, last week, defeated the Wheaton Academy Quintette on their floor by a score of 23-14. This is the third game of the season and the third victory.

The Christian High School team has never been defeated on its own floor. Some interesting games will be announced later. We congratulate the team and its able coach, Henry Swets, upon this excellent record.



II B 3

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 25, 1925.

DUTCH



[BASKET BALL GAMES]

The Chicago Christian High School will play a basket ball game against the Christian High School, Friday evening, April 3rd, at 8 o'clock, in the Parker High School gymnasium, 68th Street and Normal Avenue.

The entree fee is .35. Obtain your tickets from students of the Chicago Christian High School before the play starts. There will be three games; beginning at 7 o'clock between Roseland First Reformed Church and the First Christian Reformed Church of Roseland. The final game will be played between the Third Christian Reformed Church of Chicago and the Third Christian Reformed Church of Roseland. You can depend on some good games.

II B 3  
III B 2

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 17, 1913.

DANCE & GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION

The Holland Gymnastics Society "Runst en Kracht" (Skill and Strength), organized a short time ago at the initiative of some members of the Society "Eendracht Maaht Macht" (Union is Strength), will give on January 18 its first dance and gymnastic exhibition at Hamlin Hall, 3800 W. Armitage Ave.



**II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES**

**C. Permanent  
Memorials**



DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 11, 1919.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT HONORED

Twelfth Street does not exist any more in Chicago. Instead we now have Roosevelt Road from Lake Michigan to the Des Plaines River. What was formerly Twelfth Street is now the first link in a chain of highways through the entire land from the Great Lakes via St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico which shall be named after the last President, Theodore Roosevelt, at least such is the plan of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

The rebaptism of the street was accompanied by fitting ceremonies. Many prominent people made speeches before a crowd of about 50,000 enthusiastic business men and others from Roosevelt Road.

Onze Toekomst, Oct. 14, 1910.

INAUGURATION OF THE FOUNTAIN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

The secretary of the Roseland Section of the General Netherlands' League informs us, that on Thursday evening October 20th, at half past seven, the inauguration of the fountain donated by the above mentioned organization will take place at the corner of 111th Street and Michigan Avenue.

On this occasion a short speech will be made, and the Dutch - Roseland's Music corps will play some Dutch and American compositions.



**II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective  
Institutions**

**1. Benevolent Societies**



II D 1

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 4, 1925.

DUTCH

[ANNUAL MEETING OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETY]

On the yearly meeting of "Hulp in Nood" ("Help in Need,"-translated) a Dutch benevolent society, the following election of officers took place: N. Van Zeewyk, 1514 N. 18th Street, president; N. Rispens, 2213 Washburn Avenue, vice president; A. Laning, 2016 Hastings Street, financial secretary; P. Van , Jr., 1328 So. 57th Avenue, Cicero Viceear; D. Fisher, 714 N. Homan Avenue, treasurer. Directors chosen were: J. Medema, 1246 S. Talman Avenue; A. Dykema, 2019 Hastings Street, J. Hockstra, 1343 S. Springfield Avenue. For the committee were chosen: A. Klei, 1406 S. 58th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois.



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III H

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 23, 1921.

[A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT]

DUTCH



The program given by the societies Exelsior and Hulp in Nood on Wednesday of last week, in Pilsen Hall, 18th Street and Ashland Avenue, can be called a complete success. The large hall was full with an estimated 700 people...This program was orderly, everything went as expected. The moving pictures from the Netherlands were tasteful to the public. It is too bad that the time was too short, or the program too long not to be able to show more of those pictures from our Old Country.

The pictures were not all that was good. Exceptionally good was the Mens' Choir "Concordia" which under the leadership of Mr. J. W. Shuitima decorated the program beautifully. We hope for another such program very soon.

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 7, 1913.

"HULP IN NOOD" ( HELP IN DISTRESS )

WFA (ILL) PROJ 30275

At the last annual general meeting of the Netherlands" Society "Hulp in Nood" (Help in Distress) the following board members were elected or re-elected: R. Buikema, President; D. Hestinga, Vice-President; C. Tetswaart, Corresponding Secretary; R. Schuurman, Financial Secretary; R. Schreuder, Vicar; T. Emmering, Treasurer; D. Sten, N. Knol, Sr. and J. Heekstra, Directors; A. Klei; Sergeant at Arms; Dr. J.A. Riedel, Physician.



II D 1

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 7, 1913.

ZELF HULP'S [ANNUAL MEETING]

Next Wednesday evening, February 12, the regular annual meeting of the burial fund, "Zelf Hulp," will be held.

We call attention to this meeting because we consider it one of the most important ones to be held by our people in Chicago.

Zelf Hulp has at present 13,925 members and a reserve capital of \$42,243.68, so it is important who should be chosen to manage such a large fund. Furthermore, there have come in a series of proposals

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 7, 1913.

to revise the regulations, which are requiring the attention of the members. We did not read the proposals and therefore cannot judge of its contents, but we are of the opinion that repeated changes and alterations for a society, as "Lelf Hulp," is undesirable.

At all events, it is the duty of every franchise member to be present Wednesday evening at Handel Hall, 27 E. Randolph St.

II D 1

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 17, 1911.

APA (ILL.) PROJ. 121

ANNUAL MEETING OF ZELF HULP.

p. 1. The annual meeting of the burial fund, Zelf Hulp, held last week on Wednesday evening, was one of the most peaceful of that society's meetings. There were only 205 members present, and they were able to preserve order from beginning to end. According to the secretarial report, the society, on January 1, 1911, had 13,627 members; an increase for the year of 468 members. On January 1, 1911, there was \$40,969.46 in the treasury; an increase of \$1,924.70 since January 1, 1910. Of this sum, \$40,881.00 was the required reserve, leaving a balance of \$88.46.

All the outgoing officers, without exception, were re-elected. Even the president, vice-president and treasurer, were re-elected by acclamation.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30215

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 17, 1911.

A highly important decision was passed and accepted by the board, namely, to change article 2 of the by-laws to read as follows: Persons who are Dutch by birth or descent, or who have married someone of Dutch birth or descent, and who are from three months to 59 years old, can, when they are in good health, become members of this society. This proposal was accepted with the inclusion of two other amendments, which read that not only Dutchmen, but also Belgians by birth or descent can become members and that the children of members, who are not from Dutch descent, may also be accepted as members. Thus children, of other foreign nations, whose parents are members, may join but no others. A few other minor changes in the by-laws were made, but most of the proposals could not be discussed, because most of the members left immediately after the election. As a sufficient number of members did not remain to form a quorum no lawful decision could be made. A noticeable improvement over former years was the fact that there were four ballot boxes instead of one. The election was thus made easier, and the counting simplified.

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 17, 1911.

We are sorry to say that the worthy treasurer of the society, Reinder Mulder, was unable to attend the meeting, because of illness. This was the first time that his place, at a general meeting of the burial fund, was vacant.

Onze Toekomst, Sep. 23, 1910.

WPA (111) PRO. 38275

GENERAL NEWS

The society "Vriendschap en Trouvo" (Friendship and Faith) of Englewood, holds next Thursday, September 29th, its yearly meeting to elect the board members. A good attendance is desired.

This society, which is constantly progressing is the support of many Hollanders during their sickness.



Onze Toekomst, July 1, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GENERAL NEWS

The death rate among the members of the burial fund "Zelf Hulp" (Self Aid), is very large at present. As we heard, during the month of July, another insurance will be paid out in full. That makes seven paid out insurances in eight months time.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Mar. 25, 1910.

### GENERAL NEWS

The meeting held last Wednesday, March 15, by the Dutch Society Excelsior was well attended.

The hall, which was too large to make the speakers audible, was filled to capacity. Considering the poor acoustics of the hall, the program turned out better than could be expected. The band Harmonie, under the baton of director G. Ottenhoff, played wonderfully and is entitled to a word of appreciation.



II D 1

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 4, 1910.

SELF HELP

Next Wednesday, February 9, the general yearly meeting of the burial fund Self Help will be held at Mandel Hall, 40 East Randolph Street.

We would have liked not to have mentioned this meeting, but since the board is not following this year the usual method of publishing the meeting, we are compelled to do so. During past years the meetings have been generally announced in Onze Toekomst (Our Future), but it looks as though the board is making an exception this time.

It is for this reason that we want to call the attention of our readers to the fact that it is of the greatest importance that all franchised members be present to decide upon whom they wish to trust the interests of Self Help in the future.

Intentionally, however, we refrain from making any recommendations. Notwithstanding, it would not be difficult in the present circumstances to make a



Onze Toekomst, Feb. 4, 1910.

choice. We are leaving the matter of choice to the opinion of the members, knowing that what has been said by others about this subject is sufficient to serve as a guide in their balloting for directors.

We know that the public expect our Dutch weekly to give advice on this matter, but people must not take it as ill of us if modesty requires that we refrain this time from recommendation.

One thing, however, we will say: namely, that we fully agree with the recent decision of the board in the matter of installing a new method of bookkeeping. The system kept by the secretary is not only obsolete and inaccurate, but it is also much too circumstantial. The system can be simplified in such a way as to save half the work and be at the same time more accurate. This would also lead to economy.

At present two men work regularly in the office. If the secretary could do this work alone, the club would save a lot of money every week.

Even though in 1909 the so-called free members took up a collection, the sur-

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 4, 1910.

plus fund has lost about two thousand dollars. A little economy, therefore, should not be superfluous.

But the installation of a new system of bookkeeping is no child's play. This requires general practical knowledge, which is not possessed by everybody.

Finally, only this request: that nobody able to come should stay at home; that everybody interested in the welfare of our burial fund should come and cast his vote for such persons as are worthy of the confidence of the public.

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II B 2 a (1)

DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, Feb. 4, 1910.

### CANDIDATES FOR THE BOARD OF THE BURIAL FUND ZELF HULP

Inasmuch as Zelf Hulp has a capital of more than 40,000 dollars, it is necessary to elect for its board of directors men whom we know with certainty to be not only honest, but above all, capable of administering its fund.

For president we need a man with practical knowledge, one who thinks with his own head and who can act independently of his subordinates. Such a man is Mr. N. Fisher. As director, Mr. Fisher has shown he is the right man in the right place. Hence, we are recommending him with frankness for the president's chair of Zelf Hulp.

Mr. H. Stuit, the present vice-president, possesses so much of the confidence of the members of Zelf Hulp that it is unnecessary for us to recommend him.

For secretary, Mr. Douwe Dykstra is the right man in the right place. The





Onze Toekomst, Feb. 4, 1910.

secretary of Zelf Hulp has to be a person to whom not only the cash may be entrusted, but also the books. He must not make internal affairs of the union, especially those recorded in its books, available to the public by permitting their publication in the papers.

Mr. R. Mulder, as fellow-founder of the Union, requires no separate recommendation. Who would not be ashamed to withhold his vote for such an old veteran in our union life?

For directors we recommend L. Holstein, H. DeYoung, Henry Boss, and E. H. Wierenga.

Mr. L. Holstein and Mr. H. DeYoung have been directors at different times, in



Onze Toekomst, Feb. 4, 1910.

which capacity at all times they proved themselves equal to the task.

Mr. Henry Boss, one of the first members of Zelf Hulp, is well known as one of the old settlers. We who feel so much respect for the "old settlers" shall [not] withhold our vote for a man who has been so many years among the Dutch people in Chicago, and who is one of the first members of Zelf Hulp.

Mr. L. H. Nierenga, as a very busy and reliable real-estate man, is also well-known, so that we do not doubt he will carry most of the votes. We are recommending the persons whose names are given below with the greatest frankness and earnestness for the Board of Zelf Hulp, in the first place because through their relation to the union they already have a claim to it, but above all because they are fit for the different board offices.

For president, Nic. Fisher; for vice-president, H. Stuit; for secretary,



Onze Toekomst, Feb. 4, 1910.

Douwe Dykstra; for treasurer, Reinder Mulder; for directors: L. Holstein, H. DeYoung, Henry Boss, and E. W. Wierenga.

Recommended by:

H. Jacobsma, D. Fisher, A. Oosterheerdt, J. Miltjer, E. Groeneboom, H. Auwerda, B. Ottenhoff, L. Zeilstra, A. Hoffman, H. Wierenga, B. Ottenhoff, Jr., G. Bossenga, H. Lanenga, Geo. Zylstra, S. Hoekstra, B. Swieringa, J. M. Dekker, P. Court van Woerden, C. Byll, Herman Boss, D. Blauw, Geo. Ottenhoff, John DeRooster, W. Van der Leest, Sidney Zeilstra, R. Ten Bruin, Gerrit DeBoer, L. Verschuur, E. Van der Neulen, Wm. Rlei, John Vennema, A. H. Venhuizen, Geo. Blauw, L. Zeilstra, John Holtman, J. Dykstra, John Zeilstra.



II D 1

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Jan. 14, 1910.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GENERAL NEWS

The Board of the Burial-fund "Zelf Hulp", has appointed as usual its yearly committee to check the books, the gentlemen are: H. Bierma, J. Lich and Dr. N. Niemeyer.

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Dec. 17, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[ROSELAND MUTUAL AID SOCIETY]

Last week the members of the Roseland Mutual Aid Society held a festive meeting in Madderom's Hall, in honor of S. Van Wyngaarden, who has been their president for the last 25 years. His successor of a few weeks, Mr. N. Zylstra opened the meeting. In appreciation for the services rendered during his presidency, Mr. Van Wyngaarden was presented with a handsome gold watch. Mr. Zylstra, Mr. H. Triezenberg and Mr. J. Van Scheltema gave interesting speeches. The music was rendered by Professor Mulder of Englewood, the Rainbow Quartet and by Mr. Wm. Eisele.

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II B 1 c (3)

Onze Toekomst, July 3, 1909,

DUTCH

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

At the meeting of the Eendrach Maakt Macht Benefit Society the following directors and officers were chosen for the ensuing year: P. Bloemsma, President; J. Meindersma, Vice President; C. B. Koop, Secretary; J. D. Smit, Vice President; D. Dykstra, Financial Secretary; J. Komen, Treasurer; D. Bieze, W. Beerthuis, J. Frieling, Executive Committee; J. Prins, Guard; and J. Komen, Jr., Librarian.

The meeting was poorly attended, hardly one fourth of the membership was present. The sum of \$25 was voted to have the Society represented at the coming celebration at the Roseland commemoration of the first Dutch settlement in that locality sixty years ago. It is to be held next Monday. According to the decision, which was made at the last meeting, the sick-benefit was increased by \$1, thus making a total of \$6.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, July 3, 1909.

ANNUAL MEETING OF "EXELSIOR"

WPA (LL) 100-10000

The Dutch sick and death-benefit society "Exelsior" held its usual annual meeting last Friday evening for the purpose of electing officers. According to the report of the committee, appointed for the examination of the books, it was evident that the society has a total membership of 162, and a total amount of cash on hand of \$1,494.

The following persons were elected as officers for the ensuing year: Jud Berg, Pres.; D. Baar, Vice Pres.; B. Vander Molen, Corresponding Sec.; D. Driebergen, Financial Sec.; H. Kleinhiuzen, Guard. To the board of directors: A. Laning, B. Vander Molen, Jr. and R. Huizenga. As librarian was appointed I. Emmering, and as Examining Physician, Dr. J. A. Riedel. The retiring financial secretary had requested not to be re-elected for that position.

WPA (ILL.) PK01 30271

Onzetoekomst, June 18, 1909.

## IMPORTANT MEETING OF ZELFHULP

The meeting of the burial fund "Zelfhulp", which was scheduled for last Thursday evening and then postponed, was opened at the last minute. There were present approximately 150 members. Thanks to the excellent discipline of those present, the best of order was maintained until the last minute. It was plain that the members came to make an end once and for all of the troublesome by-law question. The committee who had formulated the changes, could not boast of a pleasant reception.

Through innumerable amendments the new by-laws were changed to such an extent that the committee found it difficult to recognize it as the result of their labors. In nearly all the important points they reverted back to the old by-laws. The stipulation, that in the future only the directors and the vice-president, (who because of their positions are automatically members) shall have the right to vote at the executive-board meetings, was especially important.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Onzetoekomst, June 18, 1909.

The salaried officers ( President, Secretary and Treasurer) shall only have an advisory vote. The Board of Directors was instructed to have the by-laws printed in both the Dutch and English languages. The new by-laws will take effect next August 1st.



Onzetoekomst, Feb. 12, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### ZELFHULP

The annual meeting of members of the burial fund Zelfhulp, was held last Wednesday evening in Mandel Hall, 30 East Randolph Street. It was well attended and nearly all the seats in the large auditorium were occupied. The result of the meeting was; R. Vander Molen was re-elected President; H. Stuit, Vice-president; I. Emmering, Secretary; R. Mulder, Treasurer; Dr. H. B. DeBey, W. DeHerder and J. DeBoer, were also re-elected Directors.

The new revised by-laws, which were formulated by the committee, appointed at a former meeting, were read. It was decided to have them printed and mailed to the members at least ~~two~~ weeks before the special meeting, which will be held in March or April.

Onzetoekomst, Feb. 5, 1909.

WPA (ALL) FROM 11.15

## ZELFHULP ELECTION'S OF OFFICERS, AND CONTEMPLATED REVISION OF BY-LAWS

We wish to call the **attention** of our readers to the annual general meeting of the "Zelfhulp", which is scheduled to be held next Wednesday evening at Handel Hall, 40 East Randolph Street. This meeting is more important than any other.

The first question is the election of officers. It is up to us to entrust the administration to capable and honest men, whose integrity is above reproach, or to entrust the "Zelfhulp", with his 12,000 members and a capital of \$40,000 to persons who will not devote their time in the organization's interests.

It is sufficient to make all members, with voting rights, attend this meeting for the **sake** and interest of the members of the "Zelfhulp".

Our capital was accumulated by hard-earned money of our working people, who constitute our **majority**. The new administration must invert our capital in the most profitable and safest way.

Onzetoekomst, Feb. 5, 1909.

Thence the necessity for electing officers whose character and ability are beyond reproach. And at this meeting it is mandatory to discuss the change in our by-laws.

In the last annual meeting, a committee was appointed for its re-vision. We **must not discuss** the legality of such a committee, but accept their report. Our present by-laws forbid acceptance of their proposals. We must act on the recommendation at a special meeting. The stipulation, that no radical change in our by-laws can be made without being published and referred to the members two-weeks in advance for their consideration, was purposely inserted in the by-laws.

We have been informed that, our President plans to call a special meeting immediately after this meeting, the revised by-laws can be accepted without having the slightest idea of its contents by the members.



Onzetoekomst, Feb. 5, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

We are complying with the by-laws, but it is ineithical to force an entirely new set of unknown by-laws upon the members. Such a procedure is despotism in the true sense of the word. A revision of the by-laws is a good procedure. By-laws must be changed occasionally to meet the demands of the times, but they should not be forced upon us.

It is therefore our duty to curb such despotism, and to request that such by-laws be published to the extent that all of us should know its contents before voting.

Therefore I say again: Members of Zelfhulp, attend! It is your business. The capital in the treasury is your money. Don't let the bosses dismay you with their noises. (Vote for an administration, which has your utmost confidence. You will profit by doing this, because the interest of the society is your own personal interest).

Onze Toekomst, Aug. 7, 1908.

[BURIAL SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING]

As was advertised in Onze Toekomst a meeting of the voting members of the Zelf Hulp [Burial Society] will be held next Tuesday night in Handel Hall on Randolph Street. It is a special meeting called for the double purpose of deciding whether the death payment shall be increased and whether the staff of office workers shall be enlarged, since the work of the secretary has been steadily increasing, until now it has proved too much for one person to handle.

The members will undoubtedly remember that at the regular meeting of February, 1907, it was decided that these matters should be discussed at a special meeting. This meeting was held in May, 1907, but the members showed little interest and there were not enough members present to make a legal decision.

Since that time the matter has not been discussed. Last winter, at the

WPA (LL) P.61.30270

Onze Toekomst, Aug. 7, 1908.

general meeting, the people were so noisy that no particular subject could be discussed at length. A committee was appointed to revise the regulations, but it was evident that the people present did not know what was going on, and that this committee could do no more than bring in proposals for the revised bill. These proposals can be discussed only at the general meeting in February, 1909, and the revisions cannot be approved until they are voted on in a special meeting.

In view of all this a special meeting is necessary to adjust the discrepancies of the meeting of May, 1907.

The advisability of increasing the death payment was discussed some time ago; therefore we deem it unnecessary to review the arguments pro and con. We are of the opinion that an increase is necessary. It is best to decide this matter once and for all, so that no business is left undone or half finished.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Aug. 7, 1908.

We suggest that the payment for adults be not less than one hundred and fifty dollars, and a proportionate amount for children. The present payment is much too small to be of real help to our people in case of death.

Onze Toekomst, July 3, 1908.

EXCELSIOR SOCIETY

The Dutch Society "Excelsior," which is giving its annual picnic on Saturday, July 4, in Jestram's Grove, Hillside, Illinois, held its annual meeting last Friday, June 26. The board of directors chosen for this year consists of the following members: J. van den Berg, president; D. Baar, vice-president; E. van der Molen, secretary; P. Moltman, treasurer; A. Heis, vicar; C. Tetswaard, librarian; R. Huizinga, sergeant at arms; and A. Dijkema, E. van der Molen, Jr., and E. Heringa, directors. Dr. H. B. De Bey was chosen to act as physician.

The auditor's report indicated that the Society had 150 members, and that during the year, \$993.29 had been received as contributions and special gifts, from which \$728.12 was spent; consequently there was a Credit balance of \$265.17.

The Society, which regularly gives its picnics on the 4th of July, has

Onze Toekomst, July 3, 1908.

chosen a suitable day. This gives everybody an opportunity to spend the day away from the noise and traffic of the city. The usual public amusements such as foot races, boating, egg-rolling races, etc., will be on the program as usual.



Onze Toekomst, June 19, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3077

HIGHER PAYMENT

The Society "Eendracht Maakt Macht" (Union is Strength), at its last meeting, **resolved** the following changes.

**First:** Making the payment of death benefit two hundred dollars.

**Second:** The contribution for each member will be 50¢ per month, of which 5¢ goes into the aidfund account.

**Third:** The article concerning leaving Cook County, shall be strictly enforced in the future.

II D 1

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, February 1, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

BURIAL FUND "ZELF-HULP"

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the above mentioned society, which is on page 8 of this number. The society in the 28 years of its existence, has made wonderful progress. With a capital of \$39,000.00, and a membership of 11,500, it is the strongest proof that the Dutch are capable to do things, when they so desire.

It is worth-while to listen to the story of those, who have laid the foundation of this mighty organization; how they had to fight antipathy as well as mistrust.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, September 21, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A NEW SICK BENEFIT FOR BELGIANS AND HOLLANDERS.

On the 25th of August, a new sick-benefit fund was established in Chicago, to which belong mostly Belgians, but to which all who speak Dutch or Flemish are being invited. This fund has for its purpose, not only that of supporting its members in case of sickness, but also in cases of unemployment and especially to lend a helping hand to new immigrants who have just recently arrived here. The president is Albert van den Driessche.

The next open meeting will be held on Sunday October 14, in the hall of Jan Bogers, 116 Hastings Street.



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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, June 29, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

### THE FUNERAL OF W. HUIZINGA

Last Sunday was the third time, that the Dutch Sick and Death - benefit society "Eendracht Maakt Macht" (Unity makes strength), had the opportunity, to bestow the last honors to a brother, and even as Ten Bruin, and Prins, he was a resident of the North West Side. It was wonderful evidence of the power of a organization, manifested in this society, that they were represented in such large numbers at these solemn rites, not only by the members themselves, but also by their wives and other friends of the society.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, February 9, 1906.

WPA (ILL) FR01 30275

### ZELF HULP

The report of that society shows that it is in a prosperous condition. Zelf Hulp is one of the few Dutch societies, which has attained a large measure of prosperity. From its founding in 1879, it now counts more than 11,000 members. Notwithstanding the fact that last year more than \$9,000.00 was paid out in death benefits, the treasury is in good condition. But we especially draw your attention to the coming annual meeting, when the election of officers must take place. We should not say: "The business is good, it will continue so without me." All those who have the right to vote, should be there.

Even though the business is going well and on the level, now, your absence could be the cause of the administration of the society falling into hands that are bad. We are loath to imagine such a thing, but it cannot be denied that such a possibility exists. The well being of "Zelf Hulp" depends on the executives who handle the business in the right way, and a Board of Directors, which has the good of the society at heart and does not consider time and trouble too costly to give for the good of all. For this reason, whatever your plans may have been, let these words awaken you, not to stay at home,

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, February 9, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 700.2

but by your presence show that you have the interest of the society at heart. Then vote for officers as well as directors; for men whom you know, that they may have the interest of the society and your interest at heart and apply it consciencitiously. The following items prove the increasing prosperity of the society, which makes further proof unnecessary. Death benefits paid: In 1880, \$ 39.00; 1885, \$622.00; 1890, \$2,415.00; 1895, \$5,362.50; 1900, \$7,215.00; 1905, \$8,720.00. The total death benefits paid during the twenty-seven years of existence of the society amounted to \$109,031.50.



II D 1

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 2, 1906.

DUTCH

[BENEFIT SOCIETY MEETS]

Thursday evening, the members of the "Roseland Sick Benefit Society," held a meeting at the home of Mr. Otto, 10928 Michigan Avenue. The following officers were chosen: Jos. Fisher, president; Mr. Oosterling, secretary; L. van der Meijde, financial secretary; J. van der Meer, Treasurer and the Messrs. H. De Young, H. Van der Meyde and C. Bosje members on the Board of Trustees.

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**II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions**

**2. Insurance Companies**

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 4, 1910.

ZELF HULP

The general yearly meeting of the burial fund "Zelf Hulp" will be held at Handel Hall, 40 East Randolph Street next Wednesday, February 9.

We would prefer not to have to mention this meeting at this time, but, because the board is not following the usual method this year of announcing the meeting, we are compelled to do so. Previously, the meetings were generally announced in Onze Toekomst (Our Tribune), but it seems that the board is making an exception this time.

For that reason we like to call the attention of our readers to the fact that it is of the greatest importance that all franchised members should be present to elect an official to whom they wish to entrust the interests of "Zelf Hulp" in the future.

Intentionally, however, we are abstaining from recommendations. We are



Onze Toekomst, Feb. 4, 1910.

leaving this matter to the judgment of the members, knowing that what has been said by others about this subject is sufficient to provide the members with a guiding rule in their selection.

We know that the public expects from a Dutch-weekly that it should give advice in this matter, but people must not resent it if modesty requires us to refrain from recommendations.

One thing, however, we will say, namely, that we fully agree with the decision of the board, a short time ago, to install a new method of book-keeping. The system kept by the secretary, is obsolete and inaccurate. The system can be simplified in a manner that would save half of the time, while giving more accurate results.

This would also be an economical investment. Regularly there are two men working in the office. If the secretary could do this work alone, the club would save every week a tidy sum of money.

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 4, 1910.

In 1909, the so-called free members took up a collection, and in spite of that, the surplus fund has lost about \$2,000. A little economy, therefore, should not be superfluous.

But the installation of a new system of bookkeeping is no child's play. This requires practical knowledge, which is not possessed by everybody.

Finally we make the request, that anybody, who is able to come, should not stay at home, but should show enough interest in the welfare of our burial fund, to come and bring his vote for such persons as he considers to be worthy of the confidence of the public.

**II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective  
Institutions**

**3. Hospitals, Clinics & Medical Aid**





Onze Toekomst, July 7, 1926.

[CHRISTIAN PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL]

On July 5th, we paid a visit to the Christian Psychopathic Hospital at Cutlerville, Mich. It was not our first visit as we had been there often. Since our last visit, one building has been completed and an entire new one added, which is a sign of expansion, but not enough expansion. The buildings are overcrowded in the basement. Some rooms were even built in the basement for patients, and the beds are too close together. But under the circumstances, it cannot be different. The administration is anxious to fill all application for space, but is unable to do so. Many applications have been turned back for lack of room, and the lack of room is a consequence of lack of money, and the stinginess of many of us towards this project. A visit to the hospital makes one feel again, what a large gift God has given us, in a healthy brain, and how awful it would be if one had to miss that. For that reason we are called upon to help these unfortunates as much as possible, and show them our charity. In this it is part of our calling as Christians to give to our nervous sufferers and the insane, Christian treatment. We noticed again how orderly and clean everything looked. That the treatment there is unsurpassed we found through one of our friends, A. Vogel, one of the nerve patients, with whom we spoke. Let us remember this institution in our prayers and donations.



II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent  
and Protective Institutions  
5. Homes for the Aged



II D 5  
III C

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, October 27, 1926.

OUR "HOLLAND HOME"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Ladies Circle of the Chicago "Holland Home" held its tri-monthly meeting at the Home, on September 14th. The attendance from eighteen different congregations was large. The program, consisting of songs, recitations, etc. was magnificent. The little master, Van der Veen, five years old, gave a recitation from Luke 6: 1-14 and Psalm 23rd.

And so the afternoon was well spent, thanks to all.

The containers and collection: First Reformed Church of Chicago \$4.35; "Ladies Society" First Reformed, Englewood \$10.00; Martha Circle Gano, \$3.24; Bethany, \$4.10; Archer Avenue Christian Reformed Church \$12.85; Third Christian Reformed Church, Cicero, \$750.00; A friend, \$5.00; Collection \$77.76. A total of \$159.20.



II D 5

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, October 7, 1935

NO. 1212

Thousands of people of Roseland, Englewood, Chicago and vicinity, visited the "New Holland Home" during the two days dedication ceremonies. Our aged friends have in this building a cozy home. The servants who tend and care for the aged do everything in their power to make happy the evening of their lives. The new building with its fifty rooms is conveniently planned and well heated, lighted and ventilated. That our aged may find there rest for their souls as well as for their bodies is our wish. And in that case those who have given and donated to this worthy cause are well repaid.

II D 5

DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, Sept. 30, 1925.

[NEW HOLLAND HOME]

Friday and Saturday, October 2 and 3, the dedication of the New Holland Home, that has been built at 236-248 West 107 Place, will take place. To judge by the printed program, it is a beautiful building and well worth seeing, if nothing else. But there will also be plenty to listen to. Following is the program for the two days:

Friday, Singing of Psalm 68:10; Invocation and opening address by the President of the Board, D. J. Tamminga; Dedication speech in Dutch by Rev. J. C. Vos. Presentation of the New Holland Home building by the President of the Building Committee, Mrs. S. Van der Ploeg. Presentation of an in-door American flag by Mrs. Nellie Mooth, patriotic instructor for the J. B. Wyman Woman's Relief Corps, No. #54: Music by the Roseland orchestra of the Third Christian Reform Church. Refreshments distributed gratis by the Ladies Circle.



II D 5

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DUTCH

Saturday: Opening by the President of the Board, D. J. Tamminga; Dedication address in English by Rev. H. Harmeling; Address by the Secretary of the Wieboldt Foundation, Mrs. Gertrude L. Hutk; Presentation of an out-of-door American flag, by the President of the Ladies Circle, Mrs. M. Otto; Music by the Laus Deo band of Englewood.



II D 5  
III C

DUTCH



Onze Toekomst, May 28, 1924.

### HOLLAND HOME

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the attendance of the "Taggers" in the Second Christian Reform Church of Englewood was surprising. More than two hundred were present. After attending to business, the meeting was opened by the singing of the Doxology, the reading of a chapter of the Bible and prayer. Mrs. D. De Jong gave a report on thirteen different denominations, which had been helpful in the work for this home. The ladies have gathered during the last six years \$10, 471.36. The ladies of the church, where the gathering took place, had prepared a wonderful program and refreshments, of which good use was made. Mr. Tamminga, in short, pointed to the fact that the time was ripe to build a new home. Later we will hear more of this. The meeting was closed with prayer by Harry De Boer.

Mrs. P. Roosma.

II D 5

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, May 28, 1934

HOLLAND HOME

WPA (ILL) PREL 302/1

Monday morning, May 26t , ground was broken for the new building called, the "Holland Home." Miss Mary Tamminga, great grand daughter of our well-known D. Tamminga, had the honor on her fourth birthday to put the spade in the ground. The women who gathered such large sums on the last "Tag Day", had a jubilant gathering in Englewood, last week. The high ideal shall be realized. There will be a new "Home" and many of the aged may spend the evening of their lives in a lovely home with thanks to the Lord.



II D 5  
III C

DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, May 21, 1924.

### HOLLAND HOME

The "Tag Day" held on Monday, May 12th for our Holland Home, was very successful. The sum of \$2,642.98 was collected and we may say that our work was very pleasant. Thanks to our Heavenly Father for the excellent weather on that day and thanks to all the ladies who helped so much.

The entire amount for the thirty-eight homes amounted to \$97,000. Now all the Tagge s are cordially invited to have a good time on Friday evening, May 23rd, in the Second Christian Reformed Church of Englewood, 72nd and Peoria Streets.



Onze Toekomst, June 27, 1923.

HOLLAND HOME, CHICAGO.

The Ladies Circle for the Chicago Holland Home held their tri-monthly meeting in the Home on June 12, 1923. There was a large attendance, one hundred and sixty ladies were present of nineteen different congregations. The program was unique on that afternoon. There was a dialog of five ladies, a duet was sung and other entertainment was had. Mr. J. De Jong gave a report of our Tag Day. The Matron told the ladies what was brought into the Home in the last three months by friends and that some young people, surprised our aged with a visit to spend a pleasant evening. According to the By-Laws of the Circle, three ladies from each congregation had to resign after four years of service.

The result of the election was, that those same ladies were re-elected to again take up their labours with love and confidence. The following monies were gathered from the containers:

Onze Toekomst, June 17, 1923.

WPA (L.A.) 7-1-23

First Chr. Ref., Roseland, \$5.50; Second Chr. Ref., Englewood, \$4.22; Second Chr. Ref., Englewood, 6.75; Ladies Aid, First Ref., Summit, 10.00; Ref., Grand, \$5.25; Ref., Lansing, \$5.75; Mt. Greenwood, \$8.73; Immanuel, 100th St., \$4.58; Bethany, 111th St., \$4.33; Dorcas Society, First Ref., Englewood, \$13.15; De Motte, Indiana, \$3.60; table container, \$5.45; collection, \$38.46; total, \$120.97. The Tag Day, held on May 14 last, brought the sum of \$2,415.11. To this we can add from friends \$1.50, thus making a total of \$2,444.61. We had more workers this year than the last four years, and it certainly paid. Each year we climbed higher, but this year we had \$573 more than last year. A true word that many hands make easy work; and we thank all the ladies, young and old, and those who have sent in their gifts for this purpose. This month our Ladies Circle completed, of its existence, eight years.

A short review was given of the same. Our collections, containers, and gifts amounted to over \$2,000. Our Tag Day gatherings for the five years was the sum of \$7,911.18. As proof that we have worked together from 1915 to 1923, it can be said that the same atmosphere of love and oneness still rules. Showered with all these blessings we thank our Heavenly Father and our prayer is that we continue to receive his blessings.

Mrs. P. Roosma, Secretary.

Onze Toekomst, Feb. 7, 1913.

THE NETHERLANDS ' SOCIETY "HET HUIS VOOR BEJAARDEN" ( HOME FOR THE AGED)

Last Week we announced that the above mentioned society would give an entertainment on March 12th. The members are already in the possession of the admission tickets. The price is twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents for people under sixteen years of age. We wish to point out, however, that it is not an evening for children, being exclusively set apart for those who can keep themselves quiet, and who make no undesirable noises during the performance.

We have seen the cover, which was sent to the members to obtain advertisements. It appears to us that the committee has left no stone unturned to make the evening a success.



Onze Toekomst, Jan. 24, 1913.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

The announced meeting of the Society "Het Tehuis voor Bejaarden" (The Home for the Aged) took place Friday evening. At the proposal of the Board, it was decided to hold, on March 12, a festival in the Bohemian Hall, at 18th St.

The financing of this festivity was explained by the Board in a very peculiar manner with the words: Elk wat Wils (Everyone give what he pleases).

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III B 2  
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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 14, 1911.

OLD PEOPLES HOME

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

Mr. Editor: Allow me a place, if you please for the article below in your newspaper. "Excelsior" is the name of our society and excelsior is the purpose for which we stand; higher yet higher with the help of all the Dutch of this city. In the last meeting of the society Excelsior, a plan was brought forward to make efforts for the acquisition of a Home for the aged, for the benefit of our Dutch people. We all know that in Chicago are many aged Dutchmen who due to their old age are not capable of making their own living. So many are there who must apply to one or other charitable institutions and ask for assistance for their support, that they may spend their last days there. And very often the support of our aged by friends and relatives as a rule is short lived. And so you see, then the poor farm is their only refuge. And what that means only those who have experienced it know.

It is especially for this reason that nearly all other Nationalities have their own Home for the Aged. They feel the need therefore and work so that this need may be satisfied.

Onze Toekomst, Apr. 14, 1911.

And it is with that self same feeling the same honor and respect for our aged, that our meeting decided to call on all our countrymen and ask their support to attain this purpose. No, the plans are not developed. For this purpose the need is great. Therefore the cooperation is necessary of all the Dutch, and in particular of all the Dutch societies, no matter of what nature.

Already in our meeting a committee was appointed to discuss, if possible with other Dutch societies and Church organizations of this city, with a view to work collectively in the interest and to the support of our dependent aged Dutch here in Chicago. To you Mr. Editor, thanks in advance for publishing this article in the name of the society Excelsior.

B . Vander Molen, Secretary.



Onze Toekomst, Sep. 24, 1909.

HOME FOR THE AGED

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 38275

P? 3. - This home is making good progress. Since the last announcement in Onze Toekomst, the following friends have made contributions totalling \$11:00: W. De Herder; H. Van der Ploeg; R. Mulder; A. Schoonder Mark; P. Bloemsma and D. Driebergen.

The old man was very happy that he was able to put to use, his talents as a decorator, for the beautification of his yet unfinished home. The balance of the money, will be used to buy lumber from his friends, Loss and Brink. The sum of fifty dollars which is still lacking, will, we trust, be soon collected by Mr. Stuivenga's friends. The readers of Onze Toekomst, are again being called upon to contribute toward this worthy cause.

Donations may be sent to J. Jasper, 1116 North Western Avenue, L. Los, 1723 North Robey Street, R. Stuivenga, 2437 West Huron Street and I Emmering, 84 La Salle Street.

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DUTCH

Onze Toekomst, Sept. 10, 1909.

A HOME FOR OUR AGED

While a home for the aged among us Hollanders is as yet a dream, we are happy, as no doubt many others will be, to learn that a practical effort has been made to make a home for one of our aged, namely, for our seventy-two-year-old friend Roelof Stuivenga the founder of "Zelf Hulp," who at this advanced age has become dependent upon the help of friends. Luckily, the old gentleman has many of these. This was proven recently, when the proposal was made to build a home for him on the rear part of the lot at 2437 Huron Street belonging to his son-in-law, Mr. F. Gursen. By donations of the following persons, more than one hundred dollars was collected, in amounts ranging from fifty cents to twenty-five dollars: P. De Vries, F. Gursch, J. Jasper, L. Los, Mrs. R. Los, N. Knol, I. Ammering, H. Wolterding, J. R. Wels, Chas. Liesendahl, Abbinga and wife, Mr. J. Kruisenga, J. Smith, J. Berghuis, J. Brons, M. Krekel, F. Van Derwallen, J. Komen, P. Van Wanroy, A. Heis, and B. Dykstra.



Onze Toekomst, Sept. 10, 1909.

This sum is being used exclusively for the purchase of lumber and other materials for the building of the home, which is already occupied by Mr. Stuivenga and can be seen by anyone who is interested. It is a simple but tidy home, although it is not yet finished. Sixty dollars is still required to trim it, and to protect the aged occupant against the winters' cold.

The labor connected with this undertaking is being donated without charge by the carpenters Los, Bring and J. Jasper, who have started this work of charity and hope to complete it. With hearty thanks to those who have supported their efforts thus far, they implore Onze Toekomst to make an urgent call upon the good will of our fellow Hollanders, asking them to make a contribution, regardless of how small it may be, so that this beautiful act of charity may be brought to a successful conclusion.

Anyone who would like to assist in this cause may send his contribution to the editor of this paper or to L. Los, 1723 North Robey Street, or R. Stuivenga, 2437 West Huron Street.

